YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,225—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th April.
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th ..
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th ..
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	18th ..
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	25th ..
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st June
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	8th ..
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	J. P. Jephson	15th ..
* EGYPT	7812	G. L. Langborne	22nd ..
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	29th ..

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked* proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th March, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st May, 1901.
* IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st June, 1901.

* She will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
TRIESTE	A. [illegible]	[illegible]	in May, 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	[illegible]	in Aug., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,168	„ 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced rates.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,968	22nd April, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCKANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1901.
INDUS	6,257	[illegible]	6th June 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	4th July, 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," Captain Oubert, 4,232 tons, to sail on or about 1st May, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

THE S. S. "ARABIA" of 3544 Tons, WILL SAIL for HAVRE direct about the 20th April.

She has Excellent First Class accommodation in three berthed Cabins and carries qualified Surgeons and Stewardess.

Special Rate of Passage.

For further particulars apply to

AGENTS :—
W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.
Fort, Bombay.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 10th April, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Saillings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, 19th April, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 17th April.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 20th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th April 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S S. Doc. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May. 1901
.. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June, 1901
.. SINGAPORE	3,800	E. Pizzarello	15th July, 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single. Tickets,	Return Tickets 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd ..	357-8	550	577-8	605	600
3rd ..	165	..	..	—	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th May, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship ...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, and Cape Town.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE". OFFICE.

TREACHER AND CO'S SUPERIOR CLARET WINES.

DESSERT WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs.	Pts. as.
	Per doz.	
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX "exceedingly choice with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	36 0	19 0

BREAKFAST WINES.

COTES St. EULALIE	10 0	6 4
St. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	11 8	6 0
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body with pleasing flavour"	13 8	7

DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full bodied, of high character and flavour"	16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	19 0	10 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS and Co's Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO'S CIGARETTES

have been on the market so long that they are everywhere received with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they continue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestige is due solely to the INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

Any number of Cigarette makers have exerted their might and money to displace Vafiadis Cigarettes from the great affections of the High class Traders of India, the United Kingdom, the Continent and the Far East, and their other constituents throughout the Globe such as Clubs, Messes, Fashionable Hotels, Leading Stores and Tobacconists, but

NO CIGARETTE HAS SUCCEEDED.

On the contrary the SALE of their OWN CIGARETTES has been continually on the increase, for it does not confine itself to being patronised only by old friends, but is always sought for and holds new ones on its onward march.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

(OF CAIRO, EGYPT)

LOCAL DEPOT.—20TH ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES
OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLATS, SWEETS, &c., &c.
MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:
TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at
RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.
TELEPHONE NO. 42.

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers. On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES,		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	„	3	12	EXTRA	„	3	0
IMPERIAL	„	2	12	IMPERIAL	„	2	8
EXTRA FINE GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	FINE	„	2	4
				PRINCESS	„	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

TO TRAVELLERS BY LAND OR SEA.

MARCKS & Co.'S Establishment offers a large Selection of

FITTED SUIT CASES
and TRAVELLING BAGS
For LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

That every Bag or Case is the Best English-made is a guarantee for Excellence.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-1

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

BETTER THAN WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SEND FOR PEACOCK BRAND.

TAPP SAUCE

AND 40 VARIETIES OF
CHUTNEY, JELLIES, PICKLES, PRESERVES ETC.

THE BEST STUFF MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE INDIAN CHUTNEY MFG. CO.,

36, CHURCH GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S.S. SAFARI	1852	Ahreus	4th May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers, for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASSA, and all Southern and Eastern Ports of Africa up to NATAL (Durban.)

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 16th April, 1901.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members to consider the REVISED CLUB RULES, will be held in the Club House, at 5-45 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, 1901.

A. M. FINLAY,
Secretary.

Bombay 16th April, 1901.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of OLD IRON and STEEL by CONTRACT at Bombay for one year will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine, at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on FRIDAY, the 19th April, 1901, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further Particulars, see "Bombay Government Gazette" of the 4th and 11th April, 1901, or apply to the Undersigned.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 30th March, 1901.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after 1st August, 1901 no methylated or caoutchoucined spirit or spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption whether country or foreign, or whether intended to be used exclusively in arts or manufactures, shall be SOLD by any person without a special license from the Collector for its sale under Section 16 of the Bombay Abkari Act V of 1878, provided (1) that in the City of Bombay no such license shall be necessary for the sale of such spirit not manufactured or produced in India in its original casks or packages as imported, or in small quantities as BONA FIDE samples and (2) provided also that in the City of Bombay holders of Hotel and Refreshment Room Licenses tenable for three years ending on 31st July, 1902 will be permitted to sell methylated or other spirits as aforesaid till the expiration of their licenses.

2. Any person selling methylated or other spirit as aforesaid in contravention of Section 16 of the Abkari Act on or after the 1st August, 1901 except aforesaid shall be liable to be punished under the said Act.

3. The form of special license can be seen in the offices of the Collectors concerned.

J. POLLEN,
Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

Bombay, 12th April, 1901.

DON'T LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY!

(JUST RECEIVED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF WATCHES.)

WATCHES FOR SALE.

MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.

	Rs.	a.
Popular Railway Regulator	4	8
Artisan's Open face Silver watch	9	4
Gent's Hunting Watch	11	4
Gent's Half Hunting Watch	12	4
The much prized Carriage Clock	10	0
The Musical Clock, novelty of the day	12	0

GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

Apply to KING WILLIAMS & GOSCH.
5-6 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.

☞ PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI GULABBAI, wife of Mr. NARSILAL PERSHOTUMDAS, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

NARSILAL PURSHOTUMDAS, widower of the deceased and the Sole Executor named in the said Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and one and in the first year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

D. B. BINNING.
The 30th day of March, 1901.

Messrs. JEHANGIR & SEERVAI
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN etc. supplied.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Mixed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSO GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned food can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

A. READYMONEY & COMPANY,

BANK STREET, FORT.

SALE OF S.S. "SETOS."

Under instructions from the Agent, German East Africa Line, Mr. A. Strandes, Messrs. A. READYMONEY & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank and Green Streets, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., on account of whom it may concern, the s.s. "Setos," of about 1,804 tons register, as she now lies sunk in the Bombay Harbour, near Middle Ground Battery.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

For further conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

A. READYMONEY & Co.

Bombay, April 16, 1901.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks, ready laid, between Wathar and Mahableshwar, at Low Rates. BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to H. E. Governor and C.-in-C., 153, Main Street, Poona.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 Per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ASQUITH & LORD, Opposite Clock Tower.—New Suitings Soft Grey Wool Suits, Rs. 35. Thin Texture, Serge Suits, Rs. 35 New Tropical Wool Suits, Rs. 48. New Cashmere and Cheviot Suitings, China Silk Suitings for hot weather wear.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application. Sole Agents D. MERWAN, and Co. General Tobacconists, 30, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MRS. GEO. O'BRIEN'S BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, 161, DHURRUMTOLLA St., Calcutta.—VISITORS to Calcutta will find every Home Comfort and Convenience at the above Boarding Establishment, which is centrally situated. Terms moderate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A DOCTOR for a Steamer sailing shortly; apply immediately to the Agent, B. & P. & S. N. Co. No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

ACCOUNTANTS for Government, Railways, Municipal, Insurance, Banking and Mercantile Offices successfully coached up. Apply COMMERCIAL TRADING INSTITUTION, 10, Church Gate Street.

BOOK-KEEPING and COMMERCIAL CLASSES, every Morning, Week-days or Sundays, for all recognised EXAMS, Rs. 75, course, passing guaranteed, or Rs. 5 monthly by S. R. DAVER, M. S. A., Passed at London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

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REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only trustworthy, respectable, sober and honest SERVANTS of all denominations are SUPPLIED by B. STEPHENS & Co. 22 Church Gate Street.

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FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 150 BAGS BROWN RAPESEED.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 9 a.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Argyll Road, Dana Bunder, by order and in the godown of Mooltani Chandiram Khatanmull, below the house of Sha Canjee Ladha, and on account and at the risk of Thucker Soonderjee Toolsidass.

150 bags brown rapeseed from Goojranwala station.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esplanade Road, opposite the Floral Fountain, and next to Messrs. Ditmar's lamp shop, the valuable and neat substantial made blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, lined velvet, revolving top office table, marble top round table and teapoys, easy and light chairs, hatstand, single and double bevelled mirror door, almirahs, clothes presses, bookstands, and book cases, double bedstead; also a collection of terracotta and majolica table ornaments and busts, American platedware, glass table ornaments, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES IN GIRGAUM OR BREACH CANDY ROAD, AND IN BENHAM HALL LANE, NEAR THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the concerned in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of December, 1897, the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 2,426 and seven-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 146, new No. 2888, old Survey No. — and new Survey No. 3173 together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 174, Street No. 586, all which premises are situate at and on the south side of Girgaum Road or Breach Candy Road, without the Fort, in the registration sub district of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by Girgaum or Breach Candy Road aforesaid, on the east by Churney Road, on the south by the property of Mahomedally bin Moosmeya Sahib Coor, and on the west by the part of Balkrishna Arjoon, and were formerly in the occupation of the heirs of the late Manekji Merwanji Sett deceased, and are now vacant.

Secondly.—All that piece of land containing by admeasurement 277 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 510, new number 2497; old Survey No.— and new Survey No. 7881, together with the messuage or stable standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 322, Street No. 1, and which premises are situate at and on the west side of Benham Hall Lane, without the Fort, in the Registration District of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by the property of Gungaram Devjee, on the east by the said Benham Lane, on the south by the property of Nera Naikin, and on the west by Bhat Lane, and were formerly and are now used as the stable belonging to the said firstly described hereditaments.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A SAILING YACHT.

On SATURDAY the 20th inst. at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, by order of the concerned,

One sailing yacht to accomodate about 25 passengers with her fitting complete.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam and Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner, the Administratrix and Administrator (de bonis non) of the estate and effects of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Pestonjee Hormusjee Suntoke, and from the said Bai Bhicajee, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Dinshaw Lam, in her own right, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1901 at 4-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and out houses and all structures standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Back Road, containing by admeasurement 6350 square yards or thereabouts, bearing D. Ward Nos. 16 to 18 (3), 1613 to 1618 (1 and 3) and Street Nos. 1 to 7 and bearing Collector's old No. 140, new No. 1214, old Survey No. 6 and new Survey No. 7410 and bounded as follows:—i. e. on the east by the property belonging to Muncherjee Cowasjee Daver, on the west by the said Girgaum Back Road, on the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee Parekh, and on the south by Angre's Wadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mansuklal Damodher and Jamsetjee, Attorneys for the vendors at their office in Medow Street, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH TABLE GLASSWARE, PORCELAIN WARE, & PLATED WARE, LAMPS, JARDIMERS WITH FLOWERPOTS, PIANO, ENGLISH ORGAN ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD &Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. Knight Weymouth &Co, on account of the concerned. A large collection of rich plain, star and fern pattern key and Engine turn and hollowout table glassware of different kinds, dinner, breakfast, dessert, tea and coffee services, washhand sets, rich plated ware by Reed and Barton, Mappin and Webb and Elkington, Epergnes and centrepieces, handsome table, wall, hanging and standing lamps, handsome jardimers with flowerpots suitable for gardens and halls, bronze lampstands, steapoys etc.

The property will be on view 3 days before sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOJA STREET NEAR NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Narotamdas Candas Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 26th instant at 4 p.m., the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling house built thereon situate at Khoja Street, in the Registration District of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C No. 9254, Street Nos. 153,155 and 157, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 4654, new No. 967, old Survey No. 96? and new Survey No 4315, and admeasuring 166 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and which is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor, and bounded on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west by Khoja Street, on the north by the property of Comrudin Abdulali, and on the south by the property of Syed Cassum Hussein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 strong-built dog-cart in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 grey waler gelding thoroughbred, 15 2, 7 years, goes well in single and double harness, free from vice.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

10 cases best Whisky.
10 cases best Brandy.
10 cases best Rum.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messers. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Back Road, Goolunjee Hill, near Wugheshree temple, behind Government House, Parel, valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, rich porcelain and platedware, one fireproof safe with stand, table and hanging Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, one strong-built rubber-tyred victoria, one landau, one strong grey Arab horse, one strong bay waler mare, set of single harness, &c., &c., the property of W. H. GRIBBIN, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the surplus stock of Mr. R. Divical, consisting of superb collection of porcelain, Glass and Majolica engraved table ornaments, 2 and 3 branched epergne and centre stand gilt teapoys and tea tables, table, hanging hall and bracket lamps, night light and hurricane lanterns, majolica minterns and Coke Kuys camp lanterns, bronze flower vases, wall plates and picture frames, cups and saucers, Russian coffee machines, globe's chimnies and shades and a variety of other goods, &c., &c.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chuckla (Furniture Bazaar) the remaining stock-in-trade of Mr. Fazal Moolijee Rowjee, consisting of teak and blackwood, carved and plain house-hold furniture such as drawing-room suits, easy, reclining and folding chairs, cabinets, glass-door almirahs, marble-top tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, teapoys, side-boards, table and hanging lamps, &c., &c.

The property will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 50 Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, the house-hold furniture, piano, horses, carriages, plants, etc., the property of HEUGH S. SYMONS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April, 1901.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry goods.

1 case silk bordered dhooties.
On account of the concerned—
A quantity of white piece-goods such as shirtings, jacconets, nainsooks, &c.
On account of the underwriters.
65 Bags China beans.
On account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee—
M. G.—4 cases shawls.
90 —3 „ Do.
29 —1 „ Do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A brand new ladies' lady's cycle, best specification.

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		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
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Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	„	4	0	Extra No. 1	„	2	4
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Imperial	„	4	0	Extra No. 2	„	1	12
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A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(a) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

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(c) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

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CREMES & LIQUEURS ASSORTED.	MALAGA, BARBERA & other WINES.

ITALIAN RICE; MACARONI & VERMICELLI ASSORTED;
LENTILS and SPLIT PEAS; WALNUTS, HAZELNUTS,
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MANGOES AFFONSA & FERNANDINA preserved in Syrup.
ATTENTION is drawn to our celebrated
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GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	W & A GILBEY, J & C WHITE HEIDSIECK & Co. E & F CAN ORS LO, SICARD, BRETON & HOARD,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars. &c. &c. &c	&c. &c. &c.

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If you are satisfied with Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, you will be equally satisfied with Batliwalla & Co.'s CHOLEROL, *The only Remedy* for *Cholera.* It is as efficacious in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and Pills are in Malarial Fevers, &c.

True extracts out of numerous testimonials of Batliwalla & Co.'s Cholerol.

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At Re. 1 per Bottle. Discount to the Trade.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,
As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from
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AN experienced JEWELLER'S ASSISTANT, home training preferred. Apply with references and full particulars as to age and previous career salary required to

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	11,00 000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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	Per cent.	
For 2 Years	5½	Per Annum
„ 1 Year	5	„
„ 6 Months	4½	„
„ 8 Months	4	„

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

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With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cure	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

GENUINE FIRST CLASS

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES

MAY BE HAD AT THE
HOMŒOPATHIC POOR DISPENSARY.
MANGALORE, P. O. KANKANADY.

Mother Tinctures, Powders and High Dilutions
Schussler's Tissue Remedies,
all at 1 1-2 anna per dram.
Externals, pills and low dilutions
at 1 1-4 anna per dram.
A box of the 30 principal medicines
Rs. 2-12-0.
Manual of Homœopathy, Rs. 3-4-0.
Domestic Indicator, by Dr. W. Schwabe, As. 8.
Homœopathic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemic Guide by Dr. Luyties, As. 8.
Biochemistry, by J. B. Chapman, M.D., Rs. 4.

THE SOLERI-BELLOTTI SPECIFICS
at Annas 4 per tube.
A box of the 33 Specifics, Rs. 7.
A small trial box of the 16 Principal Remedies, Rs. 2-8
Guide for the same, Re. 1.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

N.B.—All the profits, go to upkeep of the Leper Asylum and the Hospital.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER, Esq. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL...Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Fransisco, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on Application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on Application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on Application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers, Gold, Silver, etc.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 4,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND................ „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
R. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY, TUESDAY APRIL 16.

2 2-4 per cent. Consols	£ 95 3-4	= —1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4	= plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= unch'gd
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£63 11-16	= —1-16
Bar Silver in London	27 1-8	= unchg'd
„ at New York	59	= do
Exchange on London at Paris	25 18 1-2	= plus 1-2
„ in New York	4 87 7-8	= unchgd
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c.	= —1-2
„ Short London Bills	3 5-8 p. c.	= —1-8
„ Indian Bank Bills	3 5-8 p. c.	= do
Copper razlers	£80 10s.	= plus 10s.

Amount paid into the Bank of Bengal about £100,000.

Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnp., sellers, April-May ......41s. plus 6d, firm
„ Brown „ „ ......37s —3d. firm

Linseed, business done, April-May ...... 49s. unch'ngd strong

EXCHANGE.

Rates are quite unchanged as under with little or nothing doing.

Bank T. T.	1s. 3 29-32
Do Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 months credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do Francs	169 3-4
30 days Shanghai	197
Do Hongkong	144
Do Japan	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

With weaker advices from Calcutta our market opened with a drop of 3 annas from last night at Rs. 95-15 and declined to Rs. 95 7-8 at which it closed steady.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

This market is quiet.

Bank of Bombay	1,250
David Mill S and W Co	175
Indian Manfg Co	425
James Greaves S and W S	325
Jewraj Balloo	325
Lukmidass	300
Manockji Petit	1,095
Mazagon	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,390
Phillips & Co	32

FREIGHTS.

The market is a shade easier for May and 15s. 9d. to 16s. can be done for picked ports. A relet in the ex "Imani," is offering at 16s. possibly 15s. 9d. for Antwerp.

COALS.

There exists a good enquiry for most descriptions but sellers are difficult to deal with.

For Deshargur for next year buyers are willing to pay Rs. 14-8 but without finding sellers. For Jardines there is a good enquiry for this year at Rs. 13-12 with sellers naming 4 annas more. In Japanese 13,000 tons ex "Nankin" are reported sold at Rs. 13-8.

WHEAT.

The rate is unchanged at Rs. 4-6 for White Delhi, April-May.

SEEDS.

LINSEED.—The market is firm with a good business doing at Rs. 8-9 for ready.

RAPESEED.—This is also firm with a considerable business doing.

Brown Delhi at	Rs. 6-3
„ Cawnpore	„ 6-2
Yellow Cawnpore	„ 6-13

Yellow Guzerat Rs. 7-8 unchanged but nominal.

POPPYSEED.—There is a better enquiry for ready at Rs. 7-14. April May at Rs. 7-11.

CASTORSEED.—The market is steady at Rs. 33-8.

GINGELLYSEED.—Is firm but there is little business doing in the absence of sellers and stuff.

COTTON.

The local market was very steady and in some cases sellers, especially for nice lots, were asking and obtaining more money. There was a good crying on account of Japan chiefly and the sales agregated 3,500 bales.

Contracts were very steady with however little doing in them.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Spot 4 19-32 = —2-32. Arrivals closed quiet.

April	April-May	July-Aug.	Oct.-Nov. G.O.C.
4·29	4·28	4·28	4·6
—1-64	—2-64	—1-64	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	11,000	bales.
Do. last year	10,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	2,000	„
Do. Continent	8,000	„
Mid-Uplands	8 5-16	=unchanged
Futures month of July	7·96	= —8
Do. of October	7·38	= plus 3

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Monday, 15th April, 1901:—

Cotton	15,371	bales.
Wheat	8,769	cwts.
Linseed	27,051	„
Rapeseed	23,265	„
Gingellyseed	7,232	„
Poppyseed	3,015	„
Groundnuts	68	„
Castorseed	5,993	„
Rice	21,493	„
Myrabollams	5,719	„

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd March 1901, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,92,000	2,26,000	4,000	3,32,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	490	9	720
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	11,97,534	20,74,690	35,086	33,07,310
Total for 11 weeks	12,99,534	23,00,690	39,086	36,39,310
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	97,935	2,58,135	1,958	3,58,028
Per mile of Ry. do.	213	560	4	777
Total to corresponding date do.	11,81,951	34,50,072	8,573	76,23,450

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 26,028
Do. to date ...... „ 9,84,140

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd March 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	3,504	2,168	4	5,676
Total for 12 weeks	3,804	2,368	4	6,176
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	325	432	1	758
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	25	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	4,548	8,442	18	13,004

Decrease for the week ...... Rs. 258
Do. to date ...... „ 6,828

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd March 1901, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	4,000	17,000	...	21,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	121	...	149
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	45,125	1,54,611	899	2,00,725
Total for 12 weeks	49,215	1,71,611	899	2,21,725
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,151	33,765	64	37,980
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	239	1	269
Total to corresponding date do.	44,281	4,01,399	1,869	4,50,851

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	10 p. c.	1,250
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,240
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,060
Commercial Bank of India.	{10,000 15,000}	100	{100 75}	nil	50
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	
Charter Bank	40,000	£30	£20	10 pr. ct.	£49.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly.	N.
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	—	
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	n300
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	60	
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	170
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 30	4:0
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	—	9
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	d dRs.5	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,00
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,909
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.3.	370
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	500
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	nil	270
Cooria Mills	...	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	325
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	520
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Nil	175
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	260
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	200
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	475
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	425
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	Nil	325
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	230
Jamshed Manufacturing Co	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	105
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	325
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	70.
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvdRs.8	570
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs10	151
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	140
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,870
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd40	1,095
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	—
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	Nil	45
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,330
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	Nil	160
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	—
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	50.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	480
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	1730
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	85
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	4,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	535
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	300
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	25
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	500	Nil	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	5 pr. ct.	550xd
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	—	4 pr. ct.	460

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300x
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	800
Bellary	167	2,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160xd
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,900	125	125	Nil.	65
Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvdR30	205
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	00	dv Rs 20	200xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,240d
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	425
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	140
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvdRs 80	460
Bahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Ahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld	300	500	500	53	
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	50
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	417 1-2
Munmar M.	000	250	all	Nil.	395
New Berar	00	500	500	Nil.	555
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	300x
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	125
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	310x
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	
Sorab Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	0
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	27	200	all	1	0;
Volkart	—	00.	—	Rs 80	

Two most interesting additions have recently been made to the remarkable collection of South African war relics which for some months past have been on view in the Museum of the Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall. One of these is the lugubrious black flag which was worked by ladies of Sterkstroom, in Cape Colony, and presented to the corps of scouts which was raised by Captain de Montmorency. The inscription in white letters on the flag, is "Third Division," then a huge skull and crossbones, and beneath it the word "Scouts." The other relic is one of the hats of the same corps, which is ornamented with a black feather and black ribbon, on the front of which is also displayed a skull and crossbones. This was worn by Corporal (now Sergeant) E. M'Donald, who was severely wounded in action near Stormberg.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 42m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water 10-1m., 10-10a. Low water 3-35m., 3-52a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.
Chamber of Commerce, ballot for an Elective Port Trustee, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Second Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bahrein per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m., to-morrow, the 18th instant.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.—We regret to learn that there is no improvement in Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's condition, and that he continues in a precarious state.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BRICKLAYER.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at 6th Lane, Khetwady, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Babaji Dhurma, a bricklayer, aged about forty years. On Monday last, deceased was engaged in lime-washing a house at 6th Lane, Khetwady, when the plank on which he was standing broke and he fell down from a height of about twenty-five feet. His skull was fractured and he died on the spot. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

SUICIDE OF A SWEEPER.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquiry at St. George's Hospital, regarding the death of Kerpa Gulab, a sweeper, aged thirty-four years. The deceased lived in the compound of the hospital. On Sunday morning he complained to Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Macgregor, of pain in the stomach. Mr. Macgregor gave him some medicine and sent him to his quarters. Deceased had been drinking and smelt strongly of liquor. A few hours later, he was found unconscious. The Assistant-Surgeon was informed and he went to him. He managed to arouse the deceased to a certain extent, when he admitted having taken a tola of opium. He subsequently died from opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Hurri, a Hindu, domestic servant, was charged by Inspector Brewin with stealing two gold rings and cash of the collective value of Rs. 41, the property of Mr. Anundrao Bhowanirao Joshi, the general record keeper of the Custom House. The accused was a domestic servant in the employ of the complainant, who resides at Matoonga. During the absence of his master from home on the 12th instant, accused stole the property and absconded to Poona. He returned on Monday after disposing of the property, when his master handed him over to the police. The magistrate sentenced him to forty-five days' rigorous imprisonment.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Walkhia Luximon, a noted thief, was charged by Inspector Fish, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with attempted house breaking. On Sunday night accused entered a sweeper's gully adjoining the house of one Goolam Hoosein Meherali, a grain merchant, at Samuel Street, with the object of breaking into that house. The complainant was aroused by his servant and when he went into the gully, he found the accused there and handed him over to the police. The accused had a record of twenty-six previous convictions. The magistrate committed him to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

AN ACQUITTAL.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, one Sidya bin Chanappa was charged by Mr. W. Chas. Lewis, of the G. I. P. Railway with attempting to use fraudulently a third class ordinary ticket No. 2472. Mr. Lewis said that the ticket in question was issued on Thursday last, from the Victoria Terminus to Masjid Station for two pice. It was subsequently altered as regards the date, station and price. It was made to read Victoria Terminus to Miraj Junction. Date was changed to 15th and fare to Rs. 2-15. The colours of third class tickets issued to foreign lines are pink and yellow, whereas, the ticket in question was green and buff coloured. Ticket Inspector Alexander Roberts deposed that last night the accused gave him the ticket to clip at the Mazagon Station, when the alterations made on it were detected. In defence accused said that he paid Rs. 3 to a man whom he saw at the Victoria Terminus to get for him a ticket to Miraj. The man gave him the ticket, and returned him one anna. His Worship in giving judgment observed there was no doubt that accused purchased the ticket from a man at the Victoria Terminus, who was there to look out for guileless countrymen. It was not shown that accused wanted to defraud the Railway Company, and he was ordered to be discharged.

ANCIENT DOCTRINE OF THE FUTURE LIFE.—Last evening, at the Framji Cawasji Institute, Professor Jackson of the Columbia University, delivered his fourth lecture on the Parsi religion, the subject of the evening's discourse being "The Ancient Doctrine of the Future Life," Mr. K. R. Cama presided. The lecturer observed that the idea of the world beyond the grave was not new to the thinkers of modern and classic times. The Greek had strong beliefs of the immortality of the future life. But among the religions of the antiquity, with the exception of the Christian religion, it was only Zoroastrinism, which enunciated the doctrines of future life and resurrection and the Avesta and Pehlvi books abounded with references to that doctrine. The lecturer quoted passages from Gathas and other Parsi religious works of the Parsis to show that these doctrines originated directly from Zoroaster. At the conclusion of the lecture, the chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer appealed to the Parsi community to raise a fund to commemorate Professor Jackson's visit to this country. The fund raised would be utilized in carrying out researches in Iran and other places with regard to those fragments of Avesta literature, which had not yet been discovered.

BOATING ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

EUROPEANS' TRYING EXPERIENCES.

About noon on Sunday, two Europeans named Messrs. F. A. Chambers and G. Anthony engaged a jolly boat at Apollo Bunder and started on a pleasure excursion in the Harbour. While on their way back at 2 p. m., between Elephanta and Trombay, a gust of wind caught the sail and capsized the boat, precipitating the occupants into the sea. The tindal at once threw a spare mast, which the two gentlemen caught hold of and clung to. However, there being a strong flood tide at the time, they were carried away with the mast towards Trombay. Here they landed at 3 o'clock next morning and proceeded to Mr. Dhunjibhoy's bungalow at Pir Pao. Mr. Dhunjibhoy gave them his steam launch, by which they returned to Bombay and landed at the Prince's Dock at 8 o'clock in the morning. The two Europeans had thrown their clothing in the sea. One of the calasees of the jolly boat is still missing. The remaining crew were taken ashore by a boat which happed to pass by the capsized boat about seven o'clock on Sunday evening. The boat has not been recovered.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided.

A JUROR FINED.

Mr. F. Norton Giles, described on the jury list as a Director of Messrs. Charles Phillimore and Co., Limited, was fined Rs. 50 for failing to attend court as a common juror.

OUTRAGE ON AN ORPHAN GIRL.

Lanabu Abadin Mirza, Abdulla was charged before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and a common jury with committing rape, and Mahomed Ali with abetment of the offence. Mr. Robertson, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused were defended by Mr. Rustom Wadia.

The allegations against the accused were to the effect that, on the 17th March, they induced a girl named Koondee, aged between ten and twelve years to enter their room in a house on the Parel Road, under the pretext of getting her to clean some pots. Afterwards the girl, an orphan, who gained her living by begging, was allowed to go to sleep on a cot in the room. The accused then stripped her, after which the first accused committed the offence. The girl, who was seriously injured, was then carried to and placed in a neighbouring gully. Her groans then attracted the attention of a police sepoy, who on hearing her complaint, arrested the two prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape from the house. Evidence in the prosecution was adduced during the day.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, evidence was called for the defence to show that, on the day of the alleged assault the second accused was unwell and unable to move about. The defence was not concluded when the court adjourned until this (Wednesday) morning.

"PAT," said a manager to one of his workmen, "you must be an early riser. I always find you at work the first thing in the morning." "Indade, and Oi am, sor. It's a family trait, Oi'm thinking." "Then your father was an early riser, too?" "Me father, is it? He roises that early that if he went to bed a little later he'd meet himself getting up in the mornin'."

AN AFGHAN LEGEND.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

"WHEN he returned to his camp, he was in a difficulty what to do. He saw that the fort could not be taken, and yet he was ashamed to return to Kabul without having effected something, and, moreover, he was fettered by the chain of love. So he became well inclined towards the tribe, and sent by trusty messengers a letter to Malik Ahmad and the Yusufzais, saying that he had no evil design against Malik Ahmad or the other Yusufzais, and that it was merely out of friendship that he had sent for Ahmad. But he had not come, and so Babar had gone to him; and there, too, Ahmad had not met him, but had shut himself up in a fortress, and was making warlike preparations. The only thing now that prevented Babar from going back was that he wanted them to give him Shah Mansur's daughter in marriage. When Malik Ahmad and the other Yusufzais had read the letter, they replied to the envoys that none of them had any daughter in their house, and, moreover, that it was not right for them to intermarry with Mogols. Malik Sulaiman had given his daughter to Mirza Ulugh, and the friut of that was tha the and seven hundred others were seized and put to death. Ahmad had given his sister, Bibi Fatima, to Sultan Wais, and the latter had slaughtered her, although she had not committed any fault. Babar wrote another beautiful firman in answer to this, to the effect that he had nothing but good intentions towards them, and that they should take this into consideration and respond to his offers, otherwise they would repent it. As for their denial of the existence of daughters, it was impossible for them to maintain such denial as he himself had on the 'Id Qurban day been present, disguised as a Qalandar, at Shah Mansur's house, and had seen his daughter, and received from her hands bread and meat. These he had hidden between two stones at the back of Shah Mansur's house. Let them inquire into these facts from Shah Mansur's family, and give him Bibi Mubarika in marriage, so that there might always be peace and concord between him and the Yusufzais, otherwise it was they who were forcing him to retire with disgrace. Ahmad explained the firman to Shah Mansur and the tribe, and they searched and found the bread and meat, etc. Ahmad and Mansur were still averse to the marriage, but the tribe said: 'Your family has always sacrificed your wealth and health for the safety of the tribe. This time also make the marriage with Babar Padshah, for he is well-disposed towards us, and we shall always be protected from his anger.' Malik Ahmad and Shah Mansur still said they disapproved of the marriage, but that they would yield for the good of the tribe. Then Shah Mansur started the difficulty that they had no marriage presents or dowry, etc.; but to this the tribe replied that he might be at ease, as they would supply everything. Therefore Malik Ahmad sent to the king an acceptance of his proposal. When this reached him, the drums of joy were beaten and marriage preparations were made. In a few days Babar sent presents to the bride, and also sent his sword, and Malik Ahmad and Shah Mansur set off with the bride."

They came from Thana by M'amura (?), and having crossed the river at the village of Chakdara, they came by a narrow road between two hills and came by the village of Talash to the back of Tiri (?). There the King's escort met them, and Shah Mansur and Malik Ahmad went back from there, spent the night at Chakdara, and in the morning arrived at their homes at the Mahura Sangar. Meanwhile Runa, the nurse who had the control of Mansur's household and two other nurses, as well as a large number of male and female servants, went on with Bibi Mubarika towards the King's camp. The bride was set down with all honour in the middle of the camp and placed in a large tent. On that night and on the following day the wives of the officers came to see Bibi Mubarika, but she paid no attention to them. So as they were going to their tents they said to one another, "As for her beauty, that is beyond question, but as she has shown us no kindness and has not spoken to us, we do not know what mystery there is about her."

Now Bibi Mubarika had charged her servants to let her know when the King was approaching in order that she might receive him in accordance with the instructions given to her by Malik Ahmad. They said to her that was the pomp just now of the King's going to prayers at the general mosque. On the same day, after mid-day prayers were over, the King proceeded towards Bibi Mubarika's tent. Her servants informed her, and she immediately left her couch and advanced and lighted up the carpet by her presence. She stood in a respectful attitude with folded hands, and when the King entered she bowed herself before him. But her face remained wholly covered. At last the King seated himself on the couch and said to her "Come, Afghaniya, be seated." Again she bowed down before him, and then stood as before. A second time he said, "Afghaniya, be seated." Again she prostrated herself before him, and came a little nearer, but still continued to stand. Then the King pulled the veil from her face and beheld incomparable beauty. He was entranced, and again said, "O, Afghaniya, sit down." Then she bowed herself again, and said, "I have a petition to make. If an order be given, I will make it." The King kindly said, "Speak." Thereupon she, with her two hands, opened her dress and said, "Think that the whole tribe of the Yusufzais is enfolded in my skirt, and for my sake pardon them for all their offences." The King replied, "I forgive the Yusufzais all their offences in thy presence, and cast them all into thy skirt. Hereafter I shall have no ill-feeling to the Yusufzais." Again she bowed before him, and the King took her by the hand and led her to the couch.

When the time of afternoon prayer arrived, the King got off the couch to go to prayers, and the lady jumped up and fetched him his shoes. He put them on, and said very pleasantly, "I am extremely delighted both with you and your tribe, and have pardoned all of them for your sake." Then he shrugged his shoulders and said with a smile. "We know it was Malik Ahmad that taught you all these ways." Then he went off to prayers while the lady remained and said her prayers in the tent.

After some days the camp moved from Diarun and proceeded by Bajaur and Tauki to Kabul. The King's love for Bibi Mubarika increased day by day and he showed her all honour, but the Mogol ladies were envious of her, and gave her drugs which made her barren. So she had no children. After some years, when the King went to India, Bibi Mubarika's brother, Mir Jamal, went with him. He rose to high office, and at the King's death he was similarly honoured by Humayun. He received still higher rewards from Akbar, and built palaces in the Birmilian quarter in Lahore. His sons and grand children also served Akbar, and two of his children were in Jahangir's service. He died in Akbar's reign. Bibi Mubarika lived honoured till the beginning of Akbar's reign, and then died.

The above story is told with such great detail, and with such specification of places that one feels inclined to believe a good deal of it, and as Elphinstone remarks (l. c., p. 11), Babar confirms the story of his marriage. See Erskine's translation of the Memoirs, pp. 250, 251, and 268. Babar does not mention Malik Ahmad, and says that his bride was brought to him by Taus Khan, a younger brother, of Shah Mansur. The name Macarikeh, given to the lady in Erskine's note, p. 251 of Babar's Memoirs. is evidently a clerical error. Erskine also refers to the marriage in his "History of India," vol. i., p. 338. There are several Jamals mentioned in the Akbarnama and in Blochmann, but it is not certain if any of them is the Mir Jamal of the manuscript. Bibi Mubarica is the Afghani Agachha of Gulbadan Begum's Memoirs. Her marriage with Babar took place in 925 A.H., or 1519.

Such is the story of the Blessed Damozel, for so we may interpret the name Bibi Mubarika. It is a pretty story, and has been prettily told by the old chronicler. But even at this distance of time and place one feels sorry for the "sweet Highland girl" sacrificed to politicians and the interests of her tribe. Babar was no ordinary king, and her vanity may well have been flattered by his choice. She may also have drawn a worthier satisfaction from the thought that she had saved her people from massacre. But her cup must have had many bitter drops in it. Baber was probably more than twice her age, and had already several wives, and when taken to the torrid plains of India she must have often regretted her old home, with its freedom, its breezy hillsides, and its clear streams.

Sore Throat

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Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D.
(The Eminent Throat Specialist)

Gargle with CONDY'S FLUID

CONDY & MITCHELL, London, England, are the only Makers.

"CONDY'S FLUID" can be purchased of all Chemists and Stores. *Beware of imitation.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Vedra, 2,622 tons, Captain R H Proud, sailed yesterday for Marseilles with general cargo.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,322 tons, Captain C McFee, will sail to-day, for Marseilles and Liverpool via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,017 tons, Captain J W Bennett, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Amra, 170 tons, Captain W Pigott, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Gostling and 100 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ismaila, 3,381 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, R N R arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, 1st March, with a general cargo, 134 horses, 1 mule, and the following passengers:—Mr R G Baldock, Mr J Smaridge, Mr E Christy, Mr J Lambeth and 5 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Victor and 5 children, Mrs Piper, Mr and Mrs Petonger, 1 lady, Mr Doyle, Mr Stewart and 26 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Nubia, 2,319 tons, Captain T G Knox, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W H McCann and two daughters, Mrs T T Scott, 3 daughters and child, Miss L B Kelley, Mr and Mrs Claxton and 3 children, Mr and Mrs W E T MacGregor and 4 children, Mr and Mrs W Maude and 6 children, Mr, Mrs and Miss O'Connor, Mrs J Henderson and 3 children, Mrs F Ashcroft and 3 children, and Master Firoz D Bolton.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 16.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
Tenasserim					Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet			Turret-ship
Plassey		Carver			Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Lambert			Do
Clive		Warden			R I Marine
Persipolis	800	Ibrahim			Persian Gunboat
Unamina (barque)	402	Roberts			V Kaderbhoy
Florida	2050	Chapman			A Montochoff & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Fernmoor	1992	William			Bombay Co
Rajput	3615	Cresbin			T M & Co
Mandovy		Rego			Port. Gunboat
Onda	1410	Stunt			M M & Co
Foreric	2595	White			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	Whitehead			M M & Co
Knarisbo	2019	Tyson			Bombay Co
Wardha	2563	Britten			M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephens			M M & Co
Bombay	2040	Monat			
Ellora	1414	Arcdeacon			Transport
Ismaila	3381	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Rickford			M M & Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall			I G T S

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
A	Monsoori	1735	Bennett	Red Sea	18-4	B & P S N Co
C	Vedra	2822	Prout	Marseilles	16-4	R L & Co
M	Goa	1217	Nielson	Zanzibar	17-4	M M & Co
N	Arabia	2330	Read	Havre	20-4	W & A G & Co
O	Borneo	2400	Raleigh	Genoa	20-4	W& A G & Co
Q	Grosvenor	517	Brebner	Mauritius	18-4	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Fonani	552	Ebrahim	Bhownagar	18-4	Sheprd & Co
Satrunji	547	Ahamed	Karachi	16-4	do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
1	Parramatta	2854	Denny	Repairing		P & O Co
3	Independent	1844	Anfosso	Venice	26-4	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1509	Dante	Hongkong	17-4	C Boggiano
5	Clyde	2198	Bennett	London	20-4	P & O Co
8	Imani	2979	Peabody	Antwerp	20-4	K N & Co
9	Barbara	2444	Voss	Liverpool	23-4	J Mackintosh
10	Aston Hall	2251	McFee	Liverpool	17-4	K N & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langborne	London	20-4	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Tice	Karachi	19-4	M M & Co
15	Bengal	2752	Barcham	China	23-4	P & O S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Ismaila s	Kilpatrick	Melbourne, March 1
	Pachumba s	Rickford	Karachi, April 13
	I G T S Patrick Stewart	Tindall	Karachi, April 13

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Amra s	Pigott	Karachi, &c
	Southport s	Roberts	Antwerp, &c
	Rudelsburg s	Breitung	Hamburg
	Bengo Pt Gunboat.	Carvalho	Lisbon
	Vedra s	Proud	Marseilles
	King Arthur s	Bennett	Persian Gulf

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nubia, Knox, for Liverpool, &c.
„ Aston Hall, McFee, for Liverpool, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Foreric, for Genoa, Liverpool, &c.
„ Independent, for Trieste, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aston Hall s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 25 bales goat hair, 17 bales wool, A Tyab; 65 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.

Barbara s—700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—62 bales skins, R M Kooka; 76 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 4 cwt ivory, Owen and Okell; 50 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 33 cwt dry ginger, 150 cwt amba turmeric, and 8 cwt deer horns, M Vishwanath; 75 cwt olibanum, 92 cwt gum Moledina Lalljee; 162 cwt olibanum, Govindjee Sojpal; 29 cwt olibanum, A H Mowjee and Co; 15 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 22 bales hides and skins, Cassum Essa and Co; 13 bales skins, J J Mahomed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Aston Hall s—3,000 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—35 cases condiments, Merwanjee Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—1000 cwt myrabollams, and Co; 5081 cwt rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt costarseed, and 2000 cwt gingellyseed. Volkart Brothers; 2,000 cwt rapeseed. A Blascheck and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, W Becher; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed. David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia s—200 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 523 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 2,000 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 8,002 cwt rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Borneo s—7,000 cwt linseed and 4,00 cwt rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,500 cwt linseed and 200 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—38 cwt cloves, A R M . . wala

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales twist, I David; 500 bales twist Abraham E J Abraham; 420 bales twist, Talati and Co; 1000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 525 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 400 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 550 bales twist, Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th April.

1. The Annual Regimental Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall at 9 p. m. on Friday next, the 19th Instant.

Officers Commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their Prize-lists and Prizes.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles Rifle Association Prizes will be distributed at the same time.

Dress for Officers,—Mess Dress Red or White.

For N C Officers and Volunteers,—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters, are requested to do so as early as possible.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th April.

1. There will be a General Meeting of the Athletic Club (which includes Cricket, Foot-ball and Hockey) at the Corps Club, to-day at 6-30 p.m., when the Committee will be chosen.

2. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club, on Friday at 6-45 p.m.

3. Members are requested to return their Arms and Accoutrements to the Head-quarters without delay.

4. The following Government Resolutions are published for information No. 1937, General Department, Bombay Castle, dated 2nd April, No. 1939, General Department, Bombay:—

* * * *

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant Charles Phillip Redford Young resigns his Commission with effect from the 25th February 1801.

Second Lieutenant Edwin Yeo, to be Lieutenant with effect from the 25th February 1901 vice Lieut Charles Phillip Redford Young resigned.

5. The Proficiency Examination will take place on Monday next the 22nd instant. Fall in at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m. Dress:—Drill order without arms. Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt. R. A.
Adjutant, B. V. A.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

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THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

TUESDAY: The pressure has changed by small amounts in the Peninsula and Burma, but the pressure changes have been large and important in Northern India. The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in North East India and the depression in that area yesterday has nearly filled up. The barometer has fallen briskly to very rapidly in the Punjab and North Rajputana and deepish depression is shown in the Central Sub-Montane districts of Punjab in which pressure is in very large defect. The depression has given light showers in North West Punjab and winds are strong and cyclonic in in depressions area. Thunderstorms have occurred in Assam and Bombay Deccan. Sibsagar has received one inch, Silchar and Belgaum half inch. The temperature has fallen very rapidly in the North Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India. The mean temperature of the past day was in considerable to large defect in the North and South Punjab, Rajputana, and the greater part of Central India and the North Western Provinces. It was in considerable to large excess in the greater part of the Peninsula, Lower Bengal and Central Burma. The weather is disturbed in Upper India, especially in the Hill districts where showers may occur during the day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF APRIL.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to very rapid fall of pressure in the Punjab and at Ajmere and slight changes elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in defect of normal at Agra and Sirsa, and 5° to 6° in excess at Bangalore, Amraoti, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Bhavnagar-Para, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bellary Sholapur and Karachi. The minimum is 8° in defect at Cawnpore, and 5° to 7° in excess at Secunderabad, Amraoti and Karachi. The higest temperature in the shade was 110° at Akola, Amraoti and Nagpur and the lowest 63° at Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy in many places.

About three-quarters of an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum, and light showers at Sholapur.

A large depression appears to exist to the north of Jacobabad, and the weather to the north of latitude 26° is in an unsettled condition.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th April, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches	29 743
Temperature of the Air	degrees	85·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		78·3
Dew Point		75·8
Relative humidity of Air		0·734
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		1·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	90·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80 0
General Direction of wind*		NNW, SSW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	233

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—April 15.

10 p.m.	83·1

TUESDAY—April 16.

8 a.m.	80·1
10 a.m.	86 3
2 p.m.	87·6
4 p.m.	86·0

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEESON—April 7, at Salem, the wife of R W Beeson, Jail Department, of a daughter.
BRYANT—April 9, at 15 Chowringhee, the wife of W Bryant, Bengal Pilot Service, of a daughter.
ENNIS—March 31, at Alleppey, Travancore, the wife Guy Balieff Ennis, of a son.

DEATHS.

BANESS—April 3, at Amritsar, Caroline Baness, wife of T G A Baness, aged 64 years, 4 months and 7 days.
BOODRIE—April 9, at Rawalpindi, Mrs Catherine Boodrie aged 81 years, 7 months and 12 days.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1901.

A GUJARAT TALUKA.

INTERESTING studies of men and manners are frequently to be found in the green books, which Government issues, dealing with Revenue Surveys. They abound with tables, returns and calculations and to the casual observer present no attractions. Indeed the object for which they are published is to show why assessments should be raised or reduced. But between the leaves is entertainment which repays the search. A volume published last week on the subject of the Revision Survey Settlement of the Jalalpur Taluka of Surat is an excellent example of what we refer to. The Anavla Brahmins are the most influential people in the taluka and are found to give a tone to it out of all proportion to their numbers. This has been the case since the beginning of the century, at all events, and in 1822 Captain Newport described the forefathers of these gentlemen. The Bhatella Brahmins, as he termed them, he found obsequious and servile when they expected benefit. They would seldom or never answer a question direct until its object had been guessed at and then guided by interested motives would either evade it by pretended ignorance or by direct falsehood. "Indeed," wrote Captain Newport, "experience has proved to Government that some of the most respectable are not trustworthy." Mr. Bellasis, the Revenue Commissioner, in 1868 said they had obtained the lion's share of the emoluments and salaries attached to the district and village offices though they were notoriously a quarrelsome and intriguing race, full of duplicity and chicanery, adepts in controversy, most obstinate in purpose and extremely fond of litigation, death alone putting an end to many of their inveterate disputes about lands. They strove to render the Survey Settlement unpopular, resorting to endless devices to bring about its rejection. But they were active and industrious and with the assistance of their Halees or hereditary servants were enabled to bestow much labour and care on cultivation. Mr. Beyts, in reporting on the settlement, said the Bhatella Brahmins were superior to the Koonbees; because in addition to better status, they had the privilege of free labour from their Halees or bondsmen, who were as a body devoted to their master's interests and resided on the farm, a circumstance which was held to account for the Bhatella holdings being generally more attended to and worked to the best advantage. Most of the farmers in Jalalpur are skilful, by heritage, their forefathers being remarkably so. To-day the Anavlas are credited with being a most intelligent and hardworking class of men, but eaten up with petty village jealousies which lead them into constant litigation. They still retain their hold on the loaves and fishes of office. But most of them are heavily in debt, which on account of the smallness of their holdings they find it difficult to pay off. The younger members of the families are therefore obliged to seek employment elsewhere. The Hali system of employing agricultural labour is dying out in Jalalpur as the size of the present holdings is not sufficiently large to enable the cultivator to feed an extra mouth all the year round.

The Jalalpur taluka has over thirty-eight thousand acres of unculturable waste land. Many attempts have been made to reclaim this and for over thirty-five years intermittent efforts have been dircted to this object. About forty years ago, it is shown that as the sea was encroaching on the cultivated lands on the western shore of Gujarat, reclamation works would serve the two-fold purpose of stopping the inroads of salt water and of converting the marshes into fertile plains. However as agricultural investments these projects were doomed to failure. Although four extensive attempts were made in Jalalpur—one by a company and the others by private individuals—and the operations extended over 13,500 acres, hardly a thousand acres can be said to have been reclaimed and about a thousand acres more partially so as the result of over thirty years' work. But the culturable soil is magnificent. It is black, interspersed with patches of light-coloured fertile garden soil. In Gandevi and Amalsud the latter most abounds. It is well known for its fertility and is the highest assessed in Gujarat. Bagayat soil exists in larger areas in these villages than in other and sweet water is found within fifteen feet of its surface. In the fence lines round the fields mangoes, jack and custard-apples flourish and under their shade pine-apples grow luxuriantly, though little care is bestowed on their cultivation. How fertile the soil is may be gathered from the fact that it is never properly manured and never has been within the memory of living man. The assessment has just been revised and various amendments suggested. True to tradition the people have raised every obstacle and brought forward every objection possible. On the whole the taluka is depressed. But the Commissioner, Mr. Lely, whom all Gujarat recognises as a fair man, will not admit that over-assessment is one of the causes. He emunerates them. Foremost he sets the increase of population which has had a very bad effect in a taluka where there was practically no margin for expansion. Next comes cattle disease which has from time to time entailed heavy loss. Then the recent fall of prices, especially of cotton and goor, coupled with successive bad seasons and plague has also tended to dispirit the people generally.

In addition to these Mr. Lely applies two more causes so far as the Anavla Brahmins are concerned (1) litigiousness and extravagance beyond all reason in marriage and other domestic expenditure and (2) the disappearance of serfdom. The collapse of this system, in Mr. Lely's opinion, is not so much because the masters cannot afford to keep the Halis as because they will not stay. Imbued with the new sense of independence they run away to get higher wages, omitting to repay the money which has been spent by their old masters in marrying them, or in other ways. The frequency of such instances has made the Anavla Brahmin chary of keeping them at all, at any rate on the old family footing. The consequence is inferior cultivation, for he either has to do the work himself or get it done by expensive hired labour. The assessment of this taluka has been high but Government declines to believe this is has been disproportionate to the extraordinary wealth and fertility. Government accepts Mr. Lely's assurance that the taluka has been passing through a period of depression. It is true, says Government in its resolution, that Jalalpur, like the rest of the presidency, has been suffering from the plague and was affected to a certain extent by the severe scarcity of the year. These, however, Government persuades itself, are passing calamities which cannot be taken as justifying a reduction of rates easily borne for a period of thirty years, any more than two or three prosperous seasons in succession would have justified the raising of the rates. The extravagance and litigiousness of the people Government holds to be no better reason for lowering the rates, since neither the one nor the other is new or in the least degree attributable to the pressure of the assessment. The reason why the taluka has supported with such ease, as it has, its high assessment and its large population is in the opinion of His Excellency in Council to be found in its magnificent soils and uniformly sufficient rainfall. However all things considered government has decided not to insist, for the present, on any enhancement.

ASIATICS IN RHODESIA. IN spite of the outcry that was raised not many months ago when Mr. Cecil Rhodes suggested that Chinese should be imported to develop the mines of Rhodesia, Asiatics are not to be entirely barred. When Mr. Rhodes put forward his idea the Chinaman was in bad odour and in deference to the hostile feeling then aroused the Colossus gave way on the subject. But however much the Colonists may dislike the immigration of the Asiatic in general the mine-owners declare that they cannot altogether do without him. White labour is expensive, the South African Native cannot yet be compelled to habits of steady industry and as a sufficient supply of labour, cheap and reliable, is in the view of mine-owners necessary to profitable working, the "indentured Asiatic" becomes a necessity. The Rhodesian Chamber of Mines has, at any rate, come to the conclusion that Asiatic labour is indispensable. At a recent meeting of the Chamber Major Johnson observed that until the labour question were settled no London capital would be forthcoming to develop the mines. The Native population, he said, was too small to supply labour "under present conditions" and he apparently regarded it as a grievance that legislation could not be obtained "to make the natives work." But if the Rhodesian Native is too wise or too wary to be exploited as a serf under the conditions of what is euphoniously described as contract service there are other races who may be thus usefully employed. Major Johnson put the matter plainly enough. They could not get legislation to make the natives work, he said; therefore they must get the most suitable labour from elsewhere. The system that has been adopted in certain other Colonies is to be attempted in Rhodesia and the Government are invited to pass the necessary permissive legislation "to provide for the importation, control and compulsory return to their country and re-engagement of Asiatic labourers." Resolutions to this effect were unanimously adopted by the members of the Chamber who went further and indicated the regulations that should be enforced for the control of the imported labourers. The proposed rules are in their rigour and restrictive nature pretty much the same as are in force at Kimberley. It is required that all labourers should be indentured for periods of not less nor more than five years, employers to be accountable under heavy penalty for the return of the indentured immigrants to the place from whence they came at the end of the contract period. The immigrants are to be quartered in compounds and "it shall be a criminal offence for any immigrant to be found two miles beyond the limits of the property where employed without the written authority of the employer." This, of course, is not a condition of abject slavery, but of that ingenious form of penal servitude known as "contract service." Asiatics are not desired except as unskilled labourers; solely as such the immigrants are to be employed in the mines of Northern Rhodesia and any employer using them in any skilled capacity is to be made liable to heavy fine. And to remove the possibility of the imported "labourer" ever rising above the condition of serfdom while he remains in Rhodesia, it is desired that the Government shall not "under any circumstances, grant such immigrants any mining, trading, spirit, or other licence whatever, neither shall any such immigrant ever acquire real estate in Rhodesia, or letters of naturalisation."

THE PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN. THE authorities at Capetown are taking rigorous measures to deal with the outbreak of plague. Inoculation is being extensively carried out and the aboriginal natives are being removed from the City to a location at Maitland. It is fortunate that the South African Native differs in ideas and prejudices from the Native of India, or this compulsory deportation might have led to serious trouble. The removal of a batch of one thousand Kafirs was not favourably viewed by the coloured crowd and some of the Kafirs displayed a sullen temper, which however expended itself in breaking their knobkerries when requested to give them up. A force of five hundred men is being employed in cleansing the city, which in the slum districts is especially in need of this work. In Capetown, as in the Australian port, where the plague appeared, it may prove a blessing in disguise in compelling the sanitary improvement of the worst quarters of the city. There are, however, signs of panic in some of the measures proposed to be adopted. A member of the Town Council has given notice of his intention to move, in view of the outbreak, that all Natives be compelled to keep off the pavements in the City and that they be debarred from riding in any vehicles save those especially provided. Fancy such a regulation in Bombay! Here we have had such experience of the pestilence that, while possibly we may have grown callous as to the risks to the individual, we have become wise enough not to dogmatise as to the manner of plague infection. We cannot be so positive on the subject as the Municipal Councillor appears to be, though we know that of the various ways in which the disease may be spread one of them may be the conveyance of germs by persons who are themselves insusceptible to the disease. The one thing certain about the plague microbe is that it flourishes in a variety of conditions and it is that fact which occasions the difficulty in tracing the mode by which the pestilence is disseminated. A far more sensible measure than that of forbidding the Native to brush shoulders with the Colonial is the slaying of rats and that is being extensively carried out, in addition to the disinfection and evacuation of infected houses.

THE AGRICULTURAL SITUATION. THE number of people on relief in Bombay Presidency continues to increase, the present rate being about 14,000 per week, and at least nine-tenth of the scarcity prevailing in India is confined to this unfortunate Province. There is nothing approaching the abject destitution of a year ago, and it is unlikely that a single bullock will be lost because of scarcity of fodder which with the exception of the Karnatak, where it is scanty, is generally sufficient. In parts of the Deccan water is becoming short. Harvesting is in progress in the Northern districts but except in Sindh it is disappointing. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting are going on in Madras where standing crops are thriving, but some need rain in parts of North Arcot and Coimbatore, and cholam in Cuddapa has been blighted by disease. More rain is wanted in Bengal for the cultivation of lands for early rice and jute. Prospects continue favourable in North Western Provinces, opium extraction continues and weighments have began. In Jhansi rust has caused slight injury, as it has done in Mooltan in the Punjab, where spring crops are being gathered, and extra spring crops, sugarcane and cotton are being sown. In Burma the prospects of early wet paddy are not as favourable as usual owing to the large number of irrigation works under repair. Hailstorms have wrought much damage in several districts in Central Provinces, and more rain in Assam districts is required, but prospects are fair. Cattle are healthy in Mysore, and in Berar prices have a tendency to fall. The number on relief is 291,302, showing an increase of 23,114 on the week.

THE Portuguese Gunboat Bengo, Commander E. D. Almeida Carvalho, sailed yesterday for Lisbon.

NOTHING is known in Simla regarding the report that King Edward intends having an Indian Body-guard.

THE permanent bridge over the Ganges at Gurmukhteswar on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway was opened for public traffic on the 11th April.

THERE were 10 fresh cases of plague and 7 deaths at Phagwara in the Kapurthala State on the 11th April. The disease had also freshly broken out in the village of Lakhpur where there were 4 cases.

A MADRID telegram states that the Spanish Government has decided to empower the Spanish Maritime Committee in London to claim indemnities from the shipbuilders who received the contract to construct torpedo boats for Spain.

ON the 8th April 16 new cases of plague were reported from infected villages in the Gurdaspore district. On the 11th there were 20 new cases in the Sialkot district and 12 new cases in Joya near Zafarwal, where the disease has freshly broken out.

UP to the 11th April the total number of cases of plague in the Banga "tahsil" of the Jullundur district had been 675, and total deaths 224. The disease had also spread to the villages of Dahan and Ratenda where there were one and three cases, respectively.

MR. STRANGE, Engineer, Sind Canals, will succeed Mr. O. Lees as Under-Secretary, Public Works Department, when the latter replaces Mr. Horn as Superintending Engineer in Bengal next week. Mr. Le Maistre, however, officiates in the post which Mr. Lees is vacating for three months, as Mr. Strange is proceeding on privilege leave.

THE Indian Government Telegraph Steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall arrived in harbour at noon yesterday from Karachi, which port she left on the 13th instant. She has come here to repair the Eastern Telegraph Cable, after completion of which she will enter the dry dock for usual repairs. She brought the following passengers:—Mr. Campbell, Mr. Capstick, and 30 deck.

RAIN has fallen in the Rawalpindi district only, during the week ending the 9th instant. Harvesting of spring crops and sowings of extra spring crops as well as of sugarcane and cotton continue. Spring crops are ripe in Umballa, and a good outturn is expected everywhere. Standing crops are flourishing throughout the province. Grain prices are falling.

THE youngest son of the late Nawab of Patna, who, with his following of some 150 relations, friends, and servants, arrived at Quetta on Tuesday week, has had an interview with the Agent to the Governor-General, and proceeds during the week onward to Meshed via the Nushki route to visit the shrine of Imam Ali Reza. The caravan will consists of about 200 camels, which have been engaged at Quetta for the journey.

THE Punjab Government has sanctioned the revised regulations made by the Senate of the Punjab University for holding clerical and commercial examinations annually at Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Mooltan, Jhang, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujrat, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Srinagar (Kashmir). The compulsory subjects of examination are: English grammar and composition, dictation and caligrapy, precis-writing and correspondence, general and commercial geography, book-keeping and commercial arithmetic. The optional subjects are: Urdu, the native system of accounts, and shorthand.

A HANDSOME bronze tablet has just been finished at the Washington navy yard, which is to be placed by the Navy Department at Santiago de Cuba in memory of the late British Consul General, Mr. Ramsden, in recognition of his humanity to the American naval prisoners taken in the Spanish-American war.

THE FORERUNNERS OF VICTORIA.

THE GEORGES AND WILLIAM IV.

MR. McCARTHY'S LAST TWO VOLUMES.

THE last two volumes of Mr. Justin McCarthy's "History of the Four Georges and of William IV."—in which the son has come to the help of the father—testify that the hand of this journalistic historian has lost none of its old cunning nor his sympathies their breadth and discernment. The volumes will be read by a multitude of readers with an interest as eager as any pages Mr. McCarthy has penned. For he knows his craft well. A literary artist and an old Parliamentary hand, Mr. McCarthy has chosen to write history as a great novelist would write it. With a winning smile of apology, he beckons us from piles of arid statistics to the colour and movement of life. "Of course, my dear critic," he seems to plead, these chapters of ours are stuffed with very superficial gossip; but then we challenge no comparison with the scientific historian. We profoundly respect the austerity of his purpose and the solidity of his achievements; we know that the serious business of history is to dissect tendencies, to investigate the economic foundation of society, and to grind out generalisations. We make our bow to the scientific historian for a superior person; we only beg him to mitigate his scorn if we perfer to see in history a human document, or, rather, a portfolio of human documents, from which choice is free."

For the great charm of these volumes is due to the author's singularly keen eye for historical ironies—not those great ironies which set our ears vibrating with the ground tone of the travailing world, but the miner ironies, the personal adventures, chances, tragedies, and comedies—the discords which the enchantment of distance and death has mellowed into harmonies. History is a "supreme ironic procession with laughter of gods in the background"; but Mr. McCarthy's gods are never unkindly, and their laughter is always touched with pathos. A story of George III.'s coronation he cannot pass unrecorded:

> It may be legend, but it is legend that might be and that should be truth. When Dymoke, the King's Champion, rode, in accordance with the antique usage, along Westminster Hall, and flung his glove down in challenge to anyone who dared contest his master's right to the throne of England, it is said that someone darted out from the crowd, picked up the glove, slipped back into the press and disappeared, without being stopped or discovered. According to one version of the incident, it was a woman who did the deed; according to another it was Charles Edward himself, the Young Pretender—now no longer so very young—who made this last protest on behalf of his lost fortunes and his fallen House. . . . If it pleased the poor Pretender to visit, like a premature ghost, the City and the scenes associated with his House and its splendour and awful tragedies, he did so untroubled and unharmed. It was but a cast of the dice in Fortune's fingers, and Charles Edward would have been in Westminster Hall and had a champion to assert his right.

Again, suppose it had not chanced to rain when Frederick, Prince of Wales, was looking on at a cricket match, and suppose a strange Scotch nobleman who happened to be sitting in a rich apothecary's chariot had not been asked perforce to make up the Prince's rubber to kill time:

> It is possible that the American Colonies might yet form portion and parcel of the British Empire that Chatham's splendid dreams might have become still more splendid realities, that the name of Wilkes might never have emerged from an obscurity of debauch to association with the name of liberty.

These are the sort of dramatic, personal, ironies that appeal to Mr. McCarthy.

For his own sermon Mr. McCarthy finds his text writ large in the characters of the three Kings, George III. and his two sons. History offers no more remarkable example of incongruity between purpose and achievement. The country suffered from their virtues and throve by their incapacity. Of George III. there is no need to speak. Determined to be a King, he came perilously near to wrecking an Empire. A model of personal purity, he pursued his political ends by a system of unparalleled corruption. Yet, peace to his ashes; his countrymen have honourably chosen to absolve him of the many sins of his Kingship in pity for his sufferings.

The nation has not yet learnt to tolerate the memory of George IV. It may be Mr. McCarthy's charity which leads him to insist that George had a large measure of that artistic temperament which extenuates—or, as some would have it, consecrates—a disregard of truth and honesty. He was certainly no darkly scheming stage hypocrite. He could throw himself into a situation, and play his part with an eclat which would have satisfied a Diderot. In Scotland he could don the Stuart tartan and beat a tattoo to a patriotic chorus with tears in his eyes. In Hanover he was Hanoverian: soulful, tearful, sonorous in song. In Ireland he would be more Irish than the Irish: lay a pulsing hand upon an Irish heart, and swear to drink the nation's health in a bowl of whiskey punch. At Waterloo—well, it was indispensable to the eternal fitness of things that an English heir-apparent should have led the decisive charge. He may have believed it; truly, the lie was very deep in that miserable soul, and vanity and cherry brandy are responsible for strange convictions. His ancestors and kinsmen of the House of Brunswick served the country by qualities negatively useful rather than positively illustrious. George IV. may possibly have excelled many of them in natural parts—parts which drew from Burke the verdict of "brilliant but superficial," but among them he stood alone as a fribble and a coward.

It is a relief to pass to his brother, the Duke of Clarence. That his morals were discreditable and his capacities of the meanest is indisputable. Greville was probably not too severe when he wrote him down "one of the silliest old gentlemen in his dominions." Still there was "an honest sort of public purpose" always operative in the Royal mind, and Englishmen, at any rate, will hardly refuse their sympathy to a Lord High Admiral who, at the end of a solemn and procrastinating official dispatch to Sir Edward Codrington, then watching the Turkish and Egyptian fleets at Navarino, could scribble the encouraging words, "Go it, Ned!".

A view of history which narrows itself to the study of personalities would give no very inadequate account of the 18th century. During the greater part of that period history was really made by a very limited number of individuals. Public opinion in any real sense was non-existent. Since the great struggles of the 17th century England had, in fact, taken a backward step. And even in the 17th century the energies which we understand by a public opinion squandered themselves in the distraction of sectarian strife, or exhausted themselves in the hoarse howling of a fanatical fury. Nor a Fox, nor a Cromwell, nor a Milton uttered "public opinion"; that was left for Shaftesbury and Titus Oates. When the torpor of the 18th century set in, corruption served in its stead. Two kings of alien extraction who knew no English; a swarm of office-seekers and office-holders "who sailed on a sea of claret from one comfortable official heaven to another"; a solid residuum of frugal decent honest folk who, buried in routine, cultivated a narrow range of private virtues by abstinence from public interests: "masses" who, after the satisfaction of their necessary appetites, could and did enjoy the added felicity of getting drunk on gin for a penny and dead drunk for two pence—such was the stratification of English society. No marvel that in 1741 Hume, as a philosophic spectator, shuddered at the apprehension of a British republic, and frankly owned a wish "to see an absolute monarch rather than a republic in this island." . . . "Absolute monarchy is the easiest death, the true Euthanasia of the British Constitution.

In London, if anywhere, the tide of opinion might have been expected to run high. The most turbulent and ill-policed of European capitals, it might well seem to have overgrown all natural limits. The Hanoverian kings had desisted from the efforts of their predecessors, the Stuarts, to stop by legislation the spread of the metropolis. The London mob signified its will or its whimsies in riots, in window-smashing, in bonfires. It would invert an Austrian ambassador to chalk the magic number 45 on the soles of his boots; it would escort a Wilkes to prison with the pomp and circumstance of a Royal progress; it would, in its Protestant enthusiasm, burn Newgate, attack the Bank of England, and for a week hold London to ransom. For all these, there was no London opinion, for there was no London Press to create, to discipline, and to direct it.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

Small parties of Boers are still about Jagersfontein, Philippolis and Edenburg districts.

The transport Manhattan to-day, takes 543 Mounted Infantry for South Africa, who have been specially trained on Salisbury Plain and also 556 details and 366 remounts.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener from Pretoria states that General Sir H. Rawlinson has rushed Smut's laager to the North West of Klerksdorp and that 16 Boers were killed and wounded and 23 captured. A twelve pounder and pom pom besides two wagons of ammunition were also taken. Our casualties were three.

SENTENCE ON A MEMBER OF THE CAPE ASSEMBLY.

Mr. DeWet, who is a member of the Cape assembly, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined a thousand pounds for treason.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SIMLA, APRIL 15.

The following casualties are reported from South Africa:—

30th March.—Severely wounded: Captain C. Bates, Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieutenant A. Hamilton, 1st Worcesters; died from enteric: Lieutenant D. Marriot, Imperial Yeomanry, and Lieutenant Dorman, 3rd Yorkshires.

31st March.—Killed: Lieutenant C. Berry, Prince of Wales' Light Horse.

2nd April.—Major MacGregor, 1st Royal Scots, committed suicide whilst insane.

4th April.—Dangerously wounded: Lieutenant R. Edwards, Middlesex Yeomanry.

5th April.—Severely injured, fracture of collar-bone: Lieutenant-Colonel Meyrick, Imperial Yeomanry.

6th April.—Slightly wounded: Lieutenant Anketell Jones, 5th Lancers; severely wounded, fracture of collar-bone: Lieutenant G. Ewart, 1st South Lancashires; died from enteric fever: Lieutenant E. Gardner, Brabant's Horse.

7th April.—Slightly wounded: Lieutenant C. Wickham, 2nd Norfolks.

9th April.—Killed: Second-Lieutenant Walter, Tasmanian Bushmen; dangerously wounded (since dead): Lieutenant A. Sale, West Australians.

10th April.—Died of enteric: Lieutenant A. Thresher, 1st Durhhm Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Morgan, Prince Alfred's Volunteer Guards, was slightly wounded, and did not die, as previously reported.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

The following prisoners-of-war have been released:—Major G. Paget, Imperial Yeomanry; Captain Milner and Lieutenant Dease, 1st Royal Irish; Captain Kirke, R.A.; Lieutenants Van den Nest, 19th Hussars; R. Jones, 1st Liverpool Regiment; H. Witherington, 5th Liverpools; G. Sladen, 4th Bedfords; R. Crawshay, Reserve of Officers; and W. Heley, Sussex Volunteer Engineers.

BOER PRISONERS FOR INDIA.

The s. s. "Roslin Castle" left Capetown on the 11th instant with 507 Boer prisoners to be landed at Madras and railed straight to Bellary. Vessels bringing Boer prisoners will all return to South Africa with escorts and officers from India requiring passages.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PLAGUE IN WEST AUSTRALIA.

A case of plague has occurred at Kalgoorlie in West Australia.

NAVAL REVIEW AT MALTA.

Lord Selborne and the other Lords of the Admiralty, who are at Malta, to-day, reviewed 12,000 sailors and eighteen guns landed from the Mediterranean fleet. The show was a fine one.

AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE COURT PREPARES TO MOVE.

The Mandarins at Shanghai have received advices that the Court is preparing to proceed to Hsiangyang in the Province of Hupei.

STRIKE AT NAPLES.

The crews of numerous steamers at Naples have struck work.

THE DUKE OF CORNWALL IN CEYLON.

The 'Daily Express' states that Arabi and Alifehmy Pachas were presented to the Duke of Cornwall at Kandy.

THE LANSDOWNE ROAD TRAGEDY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 16.

The judicial inquiry into the Lansdowne Road mystery was resumed to-day, before Mr. Lyall, District Magistrate of Alipore. Nurse Flora Mcleod volunteered a further statement and said that in the course of a private interview Mr. James, late Commissioner of Police, had asked her to confess the actual facts in connection with the death of Mr. Ross's child, but that she had declined to alter her statement. She had told Mr. James that had she accidently smothered the child she would have said so and she denied having had any male visitor on the night of the occurrence, though she admitted that she was on terms of intimacy with several men.

Mrs. Smith, who resides above Mr. Ross, deposed that at the alleged time of the death of the child she was not fast asleep. She heard no screams but had there been any screaming she would have heard it.

A bearer in the employ of Mr. Smith stated that he passed the nurse's room and bathroom as about one o'clock on the night of the tragedy; he heard no screaming or disturbance.

A mallee in the same employ said that he saw his master come home at midnight in a ticca gharry. When the gharry left he closed the gate and went to sleep at about one o'clock. He heard no screams and was not aware of any disturbance having taken place till the bearer explained matters to him.

Inspector Broughton deposed to finding a sewing machine screw driver in the compound and a pair of scissors in the verandah and said that Mr. Ross handed him the blood stained bodice which had also been found in the verandah.

The Magistrate then proceeded to the house of Mr. Ross to record the statement of Mrs. Ross who practically repeated her deposition which she had previously made to the Police. The Magistrate then carefully examined the nursery, bathroom and verandah.

The inquiry has been adjourned, pending the submission of the report of the Chemical Examiner.

THE Vienna correspondent of the "Times" states that the Hungarian Government is considering a scheme for a continuous waterway from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Adriatic and the Black Sea.

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

It is understood that Major-General J. H. Wodehouse will succeed to the permanent command of a first class district, vice Sir Edmund Elles.

The Commander-in-Chief visits Saharanpore and Kasauli, arriving Simla on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

Major Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, will command the Boer camp at Trichinopoly.

Captain Wynter succeeds Captain East as commandant of the Native Mountain Battery.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has called for the views of Officers Commanding Volunteer Corps throughout India on the subject of the introduction of signalling on the basis of Volunteers working up to the same standard as the Native Army to earn the capitation

The issue of the new 10-pounder breechloading gun to mountain batteries in India is not likely to take place for some months to come. The pattern gun was put through a series of the most severe trials in England so as to test it in every way, and it was only in February that orders were issued at Woolwich for the manufacture to be proceeded with as quickly as possible. The special mule saddles required for the gun and carriage have also to be made. The gun, with its latest improvements, is said to give very good results, and its appearance in India will be awaited with much interest.

The staff of the 4th Brigade, China Expeditionary Force, which is returning to India, is as follows:—Commanding, Major-General J. T. Cummins; Orderly Officer, Captain C. T. Swan, 4th Madras Infantry; D. A. A.-G., Captain F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkhas; D.A.Q.-M.-G., Captain F. T. Williams, 26th Madras Infantry; D.A.A.-G. for Imperial Service Troops, Captain H. D. Watson, 2-2nd Gurkhas; Field Engineer, Major A. R. Reynolds, R. E.; Assistant Field Engineer, Lieutenant A. Rolland, R. E.; Signalling Officer, Captain W. R. Walker, 15th Madras Infantry; Commissariat and Transport Officer, Captain F. W. H. Forteath, Staff Corps; Assistant Transport Officer, Lieutenant O. C. S. Watson, Yorkshire Regiment. The troops of the 4th Brigade are the 28th and 31st Madras Infantry, with the Ulwar and Bikanir Imperial Service Infantry.

In the case of Sir Bindon-Blood being selected to succeed Sir Power Palmer as Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in the Punjab, an officiating vacancy must necessarily arise, as General Blood's services are likely to be required in South Africa for many months to come—unless some unexpected collapse takes place in the guerilla warfare so persistently carried on by De Wet, Botha and other Boer leaders. General Egerton will continue to officiate in the Punjab Command pending a decision as to the filling of the permanent appointment.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ APRIL 15.

The P. and. O. S. N. Co's steamer Persia arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Jelunga arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goorkha left to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 22-32.
The Manchester market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 11-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL meeting of the above authority was held yesterday at its office, Albert Buildings. There were present:—Mr. S. Rebsch (Chairman), Lieut.-Col. Olivier, Colonel Riddel, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, E. Grey, F. C. Macrae, Sasson J. David, D. E. Wacha, J. Willcocks, F. C. Remington, W. L. Harvey, Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Shilstone the Secretary of the Board was also present.

THE QUESTION OF MUNICIPAL CONTRIBUTION.

The first item on the agenda was the consideration of the Finance Committee's report regarding the amount of muncipal contribution payable to the Board under the Act. The report ran thus:—

We have considered the amount of the Municipal Contribution to be paid to us under Section 72 (I) of the Act and have been advised that "a sum not exceeding 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City" means a sum up to a maximum limit of 2 percentum on such value to be fixed by the Board, and that the lump sum should be calculated on the rateable value of buildings and lands in the possession of the Corporation as well as of other buildings and lands in the City. Apart from our strictly legal position in this matter, our Solicitors inform us they have little doubt but that there are two blunders in Section 72 and that if the demand for a contribution from the Municipality amounting to 2 per centum on all lands and buildings in the City, including Municipal property, were insisted upon the Municipal Commissioner would raise the point of the meaning of the words "not exceeding 2 per centum" which would probably necessitate an amendment of the Section in both respects with the result that the 2 per centum would not in future be payable on the value of the Municipal properties. Counsel (the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott) also gives a similar opinion. In the circumstances, we are of opinion that it is not advisable for the Board to attempt to press for the Municipal Contribution being fixed at a lump sum equal to 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands in the City, exclusive of those especially exempted in Section 72. We accordingly recommend that the Board should only claim a lump sum equal to 2 per centum on the total rateable value of all buildings and lands assessed by the Municipality for the general tax.

Minutes of members on the above report were read. Mr. W. C. Hughes then proposed "That as trustees the board having regard to the heavy liability to be incurred in giving effect to the purposes of the Act are unable to forego their legal rights as advised by counsel, and the demand for payment should be pressed calculated in exact accordance with the terms of the section for the full two per cent."

Speaking against the amendment, Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that it would not be prudent on the part of the board to carry the matter into a court of law, because in re-drafting the section of the Act as it then stood a mistake had arisen by sheer oversight. It was quite manifest from the statement of objects and reasons, the speech made by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, and from the report of the Select Committee on the Bill that the Corporation's contributions should be limited to two per cent only on taxable properties. It was there distinctly stated that it was not the intention of the Government to entrench on the resources of the Corporation except that they would serve as a collecting medium for the two per cent. to the board. The papers connected with the Bill did not show that the Municipality had to pay anything from its own pocket.

On the motion of Mr. Harvey it was finally resolved to record the Finance Committee's report and to make a representation to Government, explaining the differences that had arisen between the Municipal Commissioner and the Board regarding the amount of the lump sum to be paid by him under section 72 of the Act and requesting Government to be so good as to decide the matter by an amendment of the section.

SUCCESSOR TO RAO BAHADUR HIMATLAL.

The Chairman intimated that as Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, estate manager to the board, was appointed president of the Ahmedabad Municipality it was necessary to consider the appointment of a successor to that gentleman. The Chairman suggested that instead of Mr. Himatlal they should have two officers in their service, one of whom would attend the Special Collector's Court, and the other, who would be an important officer, would work a department whose business would be to survey and measure up and value all properties to be acquired and look after the properties after they were acquired. A large responsibility would rest upon both there officers, who would be paid Rs. 250 and Rs. 750, respectively. If the board approved of the arrangements suggested by him, he would advertise in the newspapers for two such officers.

The board, after passing a resolution in terms of the Chairman's suggestion, adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE REVIVAL OF CORIOLANUS

PURCELL ON THE LONDON STAGE.

THE FINE ART SOCIETY.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

THE seven weeks' tour of Sir Henry Irving with Miss Ellen Terry and the Lyceum Company was brought to a triumphant close on March 23rd at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, with a final performance of "The Merchant of Venice." Sir Henry and his comrades will now devote themselves energetically to the preparations for the long-expected revival of "Coriolanus," with which the Lyceum season will commence before the close of next month. No production at the Lyceum under Sir Henry Irving's direction has been so long on the way as this Shakespearean revival, the preparations for which, together with details of Sir Alma Tadema's drawings and sketches, then actively in hand, were described nearly two and twenty years ago. As the arrangements for the production—then intended to take place in the winter of 1879-80—will presumably still hold good, it may be interesting at this time to quote from this article the following passages. The scenery will differ at least in one feature from previous efforts to illustrate this play which have rather depicted the aspects of Imperial Rome than suggested the dimly remote historic time to which the legend belongs. The absence of authority will of course render it permissible to draw largely on the imagination; but in any case Mr. Alma-Tadema's pictures will confer on the revival a dignity sufficient in itself to render it memorable. The subjects comprise streets and highways, houses and inner apartments, camps and market places in Rome and Antium for which no guidance is to be found in the text, the received stage directions being merely interpolations of editors during the 18th century. A further interest will attach to the series of scenes arising from the circumstance that they will be governed by certain principles of scenic art and the management of scenic contrivances with a view to true stage effect which are peculiar to Mr. Alma-Tadema himself. Mr. Irving has entrusted to Herr Henschel the task of arranging the music. . . . It may cause some surprise that the part of the matron Volumnia is assigned to Miss Ellen Terry, but this part is, both by tradition and by reason of its intrinsic importance, the lawful inheritance of the leading tragic actress of the company. It was, as most people know, one of Mrs. Siddons's most famous impersonations, though it was complained that she "had not the good sense to follow Margaret Woffington's example as to her face, and consequently was, on the stage as off, John Kemble's sister, not his mother." No doubt a resolutely conscientious employment of the arts which suggest the autumn of life will be needed to enable Miss Terry to enact Mr. Irving's mother; but the part is a fine one, and there can be no doubt that in the hands of this lady the scene in which the Roman mother's eloquent and impassioned pleading finally moves the proud heart of her son will make a powerful impression.

Purcell's "Dido and Æneas," which—preceded by Charles Reade's "Nance Oldfield," and followed by the Mosque of Love, from Purcell's "Dioclesian"—was revived at the Coronet Theatre on March 25, has several times been seen upon the stage during the past half-dozen years. It was thrice represented by the members of the Purcell Society themselves last summer; but its most important revival was during the Purcell Bi-Centenary Fetes in 1895, when a magnificent performance of it was given at the Lyceum by the students of the Royal College of Music. Purcell himself never, of course, intended "Dido" for regular stage representation, for it was originally composed with accompaniment strings and harpsichord only for a sort of breaking up party at "Mr. Josias Priest's Boarding School for Young Gentlewomen, at Chelsey." This could hardly have been a stage performance. Priest, as Master of the Court Ballets, could no doubt provide the young ladies with Greek costumes, but it is very doubtful whether any scenic effects were then attempted. Furthermore, the poetic absurdities of Nahum Tate's libretto (his first effort it is said in this direction) would even in days when "that which was too foolish to be spoken was sung," have effectually prevented "Dido" from taking its place on the regular stage. The lines, "The Queen of Carthage, whom we hate, as we do all in prosperous state," are as ridiculous as Dido's lament, "Thus, on the fatal bank of Nile, weeps the deceitful crocodile"; the command to Æneas, "To your promised empire fly, and let forsaken Dido die," and the song of the Witch, "Our plot has took, the Queen's forsook." Not even the genius of Purcell could triumph over such stuff as this.

The music is, however, extremely interesting, if only as showing how very far Purcell was ahead of his times. "Dido" was beyond much question the first opera ever heard in England entirely composed to music, that is to say, without dialogue. Lewis Grabu tried the same thing a few years later, but unsuccessfully, and it was obvious that the public intelligence was not then ripe for such a change. Accordingly composers reverted to dialogue, broken by occasional recitative, as well as by set airs, choruses, and so forth. Purcell's continuity of scene and real dramatic force seem also to belong to opera of a much later date. "Dido" was written when he was about 22, and at the school performance he probably presided at the harpsichord, for Dr. Rimbault's surmise that he sang as an alto the role of Belinda now seems disproved by the discovery that the music was originally written for a soprano. The opera was furnished with additional accompaniments by Dr. Wood for the Royal College performance at the Lyceum in 1895, when also the Triumphing, the Echo, the Witches, and other dances, which had been discovered in an old MS. by Dr. Cummings, were performed for the first time. The dances and the choruses, including the fine finale to the the first act with its "eche" effect which may or may not have been intended for a second choir behind the scenes are now perhaps the most interesting features of the music for the airs, written more than a couple of centuries ago are necessarily rather old-fashioned, although Dido's pathetic farewell constructed, in the true scholastic manner, on a ground bass, is a remarkable example of genuine dramatic significance.

The performance was chiefly remarkable for extreme conscientiousness. No additional accompaniments were used, the orchestra consisting wholly of strings; while the harpsichord, which is now, of course, obsolete, was replaced by a grand piano. The choir of amateurs had been thoroughly trained, and although Notting-hill failed to see the significance of the scene with the Sorceress, mistaking the flopping and wild dancing of the Furies for something of a comic character, and roaring with laughter, the representation, was, as a whole, evidently enjoyed. The chorus for once acted intelligently, as well as posed prettily; while the attempt at somewhat daring harmonies of colour in the dresses was effective and doubtless correct, if not always beautiful. Dido was sustained by Mrs. Wike, Belinda by Miss Warren, the Sorceress by Mr. Epstein, and Aeneas by Mr. Iles. Several of the performers were amateurs, but all entered thoroughly into the spirit of the thing, and worked zealously and well. As to "Dioclesian," as the last act of "Dido" (an act itself in three scenes) did not begin till nearly eleven, with a Masque of eighteen musical numbers to follow, it was obviously only for every late theatre goers. When Notting-hill next produces a novelty it should keep earlier hours.

March 27th saw the beginning of the last round—the phrase is not perhaps inappropriate in speaking of a company of such athletic renown as Mr. Benson's—in the very valuable season of Shakespearean repertoire which has been given at the Comedy. The system of the repertoire company is so obviously the surest remedy for the lack of distinction, resource, and elocutionary competence which afflicts the acting of to-day that this company would have done the stage a great service if it had achieved no more than to instruct a London public at once in the possibilities and the limitations of repertoire management. That each revival, has, however, gained a large measure of individual success as well is testified by the enthusiasm with which they have all been received by their interested, if rather limited, audiences. Mr. Benson's "Hamlet" is sufficiently well known not to call for detailed criticism. His presentation of the complete play—occupying both afternoon and evening—during his season at the Lyceum last year marked an epoch in its stage history, and it was hoped that Mr. Benson might be the first to profit by the lessons which that revival pointed by giving a version this year whose necessary abridgement should be made without reference to the largely false stage tradition on the subject. But if we still have a "Hamlet" in which the part of Ophelia, for instance, is made unduly prominent, the omission of a new textual adaptation is more than compensated by the great improvement of Mr. Benson's acting of the title part. He is at once more emotionally restrained and more intellectually alert, and the performance consequently gains enormously in atractiveness. Mr. Oscar Ashe repeats his vigorous picture of the King as a brutal sensualist, and wins a new effect by the whining voice of terror of his cry for lights at the end of the play scene. Mr. Brydone gives a fine pompousness to the part of Polonius, although, like all other players of the part, he fails to recognise that the speech of facile advice to Laertes is as pompous as the rest. Mr. Weir is again the Gravedigger, almost a perfect performance, full of that quality of fatefulness in poetical rustic character which he knows so well how to express. The Ghost followed tradition in being wrapped in folds of muslin. And yet the text plainly says, "encased in complete steel."

Mr. Eyre Walker is so well known as a painter of trees, of the leafiness of them in an English pine, of the delicate tracery of the network of their boughs and branches seen against a frosty sunset sky, that it is quite a surprise to find one of these galleries devoted to landscapes by him, some of them coast scenes, others moorlands and mountain slopes, and others tracts of country in which trees have their place certainly, but in which they are obviously not the dominant motive. His choice of subject is, indeed, wider than the range of his art, and his attractiveness best illustrated in a few examples. A one-man show has its advantages for the showman, and sometimes the painter suffers and sometimes he triumphs. A wall of Turner or De Wint or Cox is as delightful as it is rare, but it is only the greatest masters who are called on to stand the test. An example of Mr. Walker's art will probably look much better in the drawing room of its owner than it does in this gallery, where its rivals by the same hand are not always its supporters.

Some of these drawings show considerable art in the construction of their landscape; foreground, distance, and middle distance are here in their several planes and with no hiatus. The ground slopes away in shadow to a silent tarn, and, beyond it, the hills are in sunlight under a placid sky so perspectived as to suggest further distance beyond. In No. 3 he takes a subject dear to the landscape painter, which Mr. Alfred Parsons and Mr. Davis have painted again and again, a may-tree one mass of white blooms, and his blotesque touch happily suggests the softness of their texture and the vagueness of their effect. In No. 12 he gives us the untidy foreshore of the Wye, the heavy bridge that spans it, and, though we do not see the sea beyond, the broad cool light suggests it. These little landscapes are for the most part pure nature, nature undisturbed by the introduction of figures, though the painter knows how to put in his cattle and sheep and to get advantage from them in colour and form. The first drawing we mentioned illustrates this, as also does the more important "Silence of a Summer's Day," No. 31. He has considerable success in suggesting distance, as in that winding valley amongst the Yorkshire hills, No. 59, where the anatomy of the landscape is so well understood and demonstrated, the foreground with its tangle of trees and underwood, the valley itself and the sky overhead crossed by clouds, that leave flying silvery shadows on the broad hillsides. His perception of distance is, indeed, very delicate. Take No. 56, a field of neglected grass yellowed by the approach of autumn, and with an untidy overgrowth of bramble and rag work—this fills about four-fifths of the composition, but above and beyond the field, through the autumn haze, you get a little glimpse of the sea, and showing faintly through the mist a glimmer of the chalk cliffs of the coast. Again in a view of the Yorkshire Moors, No. 47, it is this sense of limitless distance and the loneliness of the moorland levels that make the subject, but in No. 38, "Misty December," he takes a subject, in which he has few equals—trees and tree forms, seen in the greyed air of a misty, warm, winter afternoon, painted with the utmost delicacy. With a touch more incisive, and in a key of colour colder and more steely, he repeats this effect in "January Mists," No. 39. These subjects are, in a way, his own; he risks nothing when he takes them, or when, No. 25, he paints the fringe of the forest and the trees in their livery of autumn colour, the mass of their foliage broad and luminous in the flood of evening light, and vistas of distance seen in the shadow. With vivid effects, as of the cold, hard, forced light of spring, No. 65, or of winter and its frozen canal, No. 45, the colour opaque, and the powderiness of snow not rendered, with these, and even when he takes the chilly light of dawn, or the scarcely less chilly moonlight, Nos. 10 and 35, he is not quite so successful. But, in all, he has a cachet of his own refinement, delicacy of colour, and a feeling for the beauty and the mystery of Nature.

Contrasted with these works of pure landscape are the drawings of another member of the Royal Water-Colour Society, Mr. S. J. Hodson, which fill the centre gallery. His subjects are chiefly architectural, picturesque little bits in old French cities, some very well known, as the "Rue de la Grosse Horlege," at Rouen, or the Market Square at Calais, or the Mont St. Michael, seen in many aspects; others introduce us to less known, but not less picturesque, localities as Saumur, Lesieux, Blois, and, above all, Angers. That he has a painter's eye for what will compose a good subject is obvious enough, and his method is not that of the impressionists. His colour schemes, for the most part low-keyed, are restful to the eye, but just a trifle unemotional.

THE STEAMER SOUTHPORT.

The steamer Southport, 2,305 tons, Captain D. Roberts, which was detained, owing to her having taken a serious list, sailed yesterday morning. A few tons of bunker coal were discharged and the ship got upright, she left the dock on Monday evening and anchored in the stream, where a fresh medical inspection took place yesterday morning, and then the vessel proceeded on her voyage to Antwerp and Havre, with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Garratt and Mr. Pinninger as passengers.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	8	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri...	18	9	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	25	9	27
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi...	20	6	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	17	17	57
F Parel, Sewri and Sion ...	21	12	22
G Mahim and Worli ...	13	19	31
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	16	32
Total ...	122	89	224
Total plague deaths to date...	93,662	78,227	
Same date last year...	56	71	287

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday, was 1,667 as against 1,810 during the previous week. Of the total number 681 died of plague and three of cholera, the figures for the preceding week being 698 and four, respectively. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 2,139, while that of plague was 533.

BANDRA.

There were 2 attacks and 2 deaths recorded from plague within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on Monday.

A HOLIDAY IN THE JUNGLE.

WE left Bombay and all its cares behind, with light hearts, for we knew well that for the next ten days our only anxiety need be, the catching of two trains, one going and one coming from the happy hunting grounds for which we were bound. A night spent in the train may not be an ideal way of employing twelve hours of a dearly earned increment of leisure, but it takes the fire-edge, so to speak, off juvenile enthusiasm and sobers one down to an every day and less objectionable level. At our first junction we were grateful to a hospitable doctor who offered breakfast to our leader and her hunting quintette. This respite over, we returned to the station and our journey, meeting at every stopping place with friends of other days, who strewed our chief's way with good omens and pious wishes for the discomfiture of the wild beasts of the jungles who were to fall to our rifles and smooth bores. It was very cheerful, hearing even at this distance of four or five panthers, one or two of whom might be suspected and quite possibly convicted, of many stripes instead of spots. It seemed hardly possible to await the end of a roasting railway journey before examining the priming of our guns. Our way lay among fertile fields, where spring was wakening the green on the trees and the cotton had been partially picked, only small parties of men and women being still busy with the bolls on the plants. The gins in the villages were hard at work, though it was disheartening to hear that this year too their pressing does not mean profit, only expenditure to keep the cotton ball rolling till the good times come again. Once arrived at our objective, we were taken in hand by the hospitable Maharajah, whose brother met us, and whose camels and carriages transported us and our luggage and "boys" from the Station. We were soon whirled away over good roads to the capital, and welcomed by the Maharajah himself at the fine guest house, which had been built to accommodate visitors to the State. A very comfortable, well-planned house it is, with its prettily planted garden, from which a view of the encircling hills can be had. The extension of the railway is already planned and when famine has ceased to trouble, the expenditure requisite for the bridge to span the river will be voted by the treasury and the town will be in direct communication with Bombay. After a pleasant drive round the town and a visit to the Maharajah's family temple, where is enshrined a very antique image of the Goddess of Success, handsome silver gates for which are being locally made, we returned to the guest house and made preparations for the morrow's start into the unknown jungles. Everything was made easy and delightful by the excellent bundobust of the Maharajah who had placed everything possible at the disposal of our leader. At dinner we heard of panthers by fives and sixes, which were still extant. Before daylight next morning all were in the saddle or in tongas and in the clear pearly light of a full moon, we started. The road lay through the hills which we very soon reached, and as we threaded our way up and down and round and through streams and nill passes, the glory of the sun soon shone on us, and we revelled in the silent jungle and the mountains clothed in trees that as yet showed more flowers than leaves. A halt half way we gratefully utilised over a substantial meal, and then away again for another fourteen miles through a very beautiful country, still more hilly and more varied, which suggested haunts of tigers and cover for game, in deep dells where beaters would surely find. For a time we drove by the river which reflected in its glassy depths the grasses and rushes fringing it, and was only ruffled by the fish from its depths, as they rippled the surface rising to the bait of dragon and butterflies. When nearing our camp we found energetic shikaris firing up machans where two kills had been found and the weary hunters pricked up their ears, and were as fresh as paint in two minutes, only longing for guns, to return and shoot the suspected panthers. On we went faster than ever, and reached the hunting-lodge, for which we blessed the constructor, a well-remembered ma-bap. Here by the Maharajah's orders a camp was in full swing. Tents &c. were erected, and the prevision of our chief had provided all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life for a ten days' happy stay. But there was no time for delay. The marked down panthers had to be shot, and machans had to be occupied before dark. Away went two pairs of hunters, armed to the teeth. But alas! complications arose, the panthers came, but the moon deferred her gentle light, and the impossible was not attempted. The panthers escaped this time, having moreover had the luxury of two new kills. The next day more careful arrangements were made. Another kill was reported and two pairs of hunters went in totally different directions with an air of fixed resolution that defied defeat.

To shoot and to go out to shoot are not precisely synonyms, no more that a cricket field and a field cricket are, but there is an amount of preliminary joy about going out to shoot that compares well with the glow and glory that permeate the breast of the returning successful shikari. On this occasion panthers came and panthers went—being wounded in the interval—but not disabled from flight. The denizens of the long suffering machans remained all night in the hope of following the wounded ones up in the light of day, but the cunning panthers in both directions had so successfully hidden themselves in the long grass, that no stratagem could get them out. The wheeling crow revealed the whereabouts of one, but "spots" like de Wet, moved on out of range. Therefore it was necessary to return to camp, with, of course, the fixed determination to bear these panthers home in triumph later. News of another and a nearer kill next morning rejoiced the hearts of the stiff all-nighters, and they sought their couches with the comforting assurance that panthers to right and to left, wounded and unwounded, would be pursued in the evening glow. Four dead certainties were marked out and among these five shikaris were detailed. So we hoped for great things, the doubting critic, being the only one with leisure on hand, spent that time in wondering why everything does not happen at once and how singularly unwise it is of panthers to come "end on" to their destroyers and how risky it is to trust to an experienced and wily shikari, when he says "Bagh hai" in a weighty whisper while it is only a very small rat, or squirrel or possibly a lizard which makes the jungle resound with the rustle and crackle of fallen leaves, and how disappointing it must be to hear a vole splashing about in the river in the direction of a kill misleading one and complicating the situation with all sorts of unlikely contingencies. The critic sees plainly that half the delight of the free and untrammelled life in the jungle is the glorious play of light and shade it gives to the imagination. What one thought and didn't do, or what one did with never a conscious idea of any kind, matters not a little bit. Life is neither real nor earnest; it is just an hourly joy, filled with the most delightful anticipations. Disappointments don't count. They are put down to the shikari's heavy account or to that of the cramped companion on the machan. Needless to say the shikari and the twisted companion have their own very decided opinion, but what does it matter as long as we are all happy, which we certainly are. No doubt it is tantalising not to get all one hopes for, but as the cheery sportsman says:—

> "'Tis better to have fired and lost,
> Than never to have fired at all."

That 'lost' here did not mean 'missed' was proved very soon, for just as the evening's programme was being arranged, there were sounds of hilarious joy when home the shikaris brought the victims dead, first one panther in triumph and we were busy examining him when a second was seen swinging against the horizon. Two of the hunters were congratulated, the irrefutable logic of the wounds and the guns proving the unknown third quantity, the killer. They were soon in position in front of the camp and each victim was photographed with his foreign foe and the local shikari beside him. All intention of further sitting up that evening, was about to be abandoned, when new khubber came in of a bagh, a few miles away, who had obediently killed his goat. It was impossible to neglect this opportunity, as well expect the panther not to revisit his kill, so the horses were got ready. But the covert, after all, was drawn blank, the night was too dark, and the panther too shy. On the following afternoon more khubber came in from the different stations, and three machans were occupied, besides the distant one from which we heard rumours of the approach and withdrawal of the large feline creature who would not come within the charmed rifle range. Into one fascinating jungle where a cunning kill had been covered up, a panther ventured noiseless and not over confident. In one moment of hesitation, she turned her most vulnerable side to the rifle holder in the leafy machan, and one well-aimed shot decided her fate. She fell dead on the very kill she meant to devour. This was in full sunlight, about 6 o'clock and the lucky shooter came back early to camp. Thus three panthers had already ended their careers. The other coverts were drawn blank or what came to the same thing, the panthers would not come near enough to be shot. But they will not be left to their meditations, they will be intercepted somehow. There was a tiger, but far in the distant forests, which nothing could induce him to abandon. He had three buffalos and a few goats to whet his appetite—perhaps too liberal an allowance. His foot-prints were seen and regretfully pondered over, for they showed that he had headed away from our ground. The knowledge that he is far way makes us bitterly realise that

> The world which credits what is done (panther),
> Is cold to that which might have been. (tiger)

Why does not a holiday expand illimitably and include the forest depths where that tiger is? Question for Commanding Officers and High Courts to decide, the resolution thereon to be put on the Editor's table. Meanwhile, another sit-up resulted in an ill-considered tragedy. It was where two panthers were well known to be, a mother and her cub. The cub had even been seen making eyes at the birds on which such infants cut their milk-teeth. The unfortunate winged things get so fascinated and flurried that they flutter out of the branches where they have gone timely to roost, fall to earth and are gobbled up by little panther cubs, to the purring delight of their carniverous mother. Well, in this very spot, a mature kill was waiting the pleasure of the pantheress, two of our very best shots drove there in a tonga which the inequalities of the road transformed into either a dentist or a bone-setter, and sat up in a machan within sight of a charming river and the kill. They watched silently and presently, just as the dusk was drawing a veil gently down on the world, Mrs. Panther came noiselessly along, reached the kill and our cautious watchers were waiting for her to turn her side and begin to eat, when horror! down the path came gaily two or three Bhils, and a shikarri, who ought to have known better, asked aloud if it was the pleasure of the Sahibs to go back to camp now. The panther was gone like lightning into the pathless jungle and it was well for that shikarri that the accomplished shots took a humane view of his sudden intrusion. Of course it was useless remaining any longer and the tonga bumped over the road with a sadder but very little wiser pair to camp. The pantheress has a respite but not for long, she and her bird-eating progeny are marked down, and, some of us will have them both, now or hereafter. A blind beat was entered upon on another bright day with all the zest of many hopeful minds. We tasted our pleasures in anticipation during the six-mile drive and ride through the jungle and took up our stations on lofty machans, built specially high to puzzle the bears that we expected the beat to reveal. The delight of sitting there waiting for the unknown, listening to the sound of hidden—absolutely hidden and mysterious—life in the woods and wondering which way the peafowl and the monkeys and the bears and the sambur and the panthers would come in procession was delight enough even without realisation. The chorus of the two hundred and fifty beaters gradually broke on the ear, and swelled by degrees to high revelry, varied occasionally by the scream of the peafowl that fled before the uproar. Nearer and nearer the tuneful beaters and the tom toms came till the birds flew past us, and monkeys sprang from tree to tree with scared black faces and swinging tails, and we held our rifles tight and withheld our fire hoping for the real game but alas! the beaters surged past and we sadly felt that we had lost our only opportunity and that the peahens and peacocks had made use of theirs and were safe in a further and a happier copse. There was nothing for it but to sit quietly and let the moments of disappointment pass by, solacing our bodily thirst, as we could do nothing for our mental, and come slowly down the interminable ladders to the earth with all our hopes dashed. We had not fired a shot, had not even fired an arrow into the air so we had not to search for it later in the heart of a friend. We returned to camp excusing the surly refusal by the wild beasts of the forest of our many voiced invitation. In camp we learned, that our only remaining panther had left his jugger, had gone out into the wide world, and could not be traced. Our party was being decimated by the exigencies of a forced return to work and we knew that our jungle life with its pleasant days was drawing to a close. It was a joy, but it had been, and would soon win a glory from its being far. For April the weather was not bad, the heat in the day was slightly inconsiderate, but all that art could do to cool nature was successfully done, and the sunny hours passed quickly, the evenings and mornings being delightfully fresh and cool. Our holiday flew on fleet wings, and before we can realise it we are back in the haunts of men where the wicked will not cease from troubling and the weary may not rest. We shall hear no more the shots in the clear still morning, nor see the white smoke's lingering wreath! and we shall rebelliously murmur:—"Is this the same land which I live in, the dull dank air that I breathe?"—X.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJI vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

AT the High Court, yesterday morning, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Tyebji delivered judgment in the above matter. Mr. Inverarity had moved before their lordships, on behalf of the plaintiff, to take off the file the memorandum of appeal filed by the defendant and to expedite the hearing.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said: This is substantially a suit brought against the Secretary of State for India on the ground of an alleged defamation by the Government of Bombay. The defendant has put in a written statement, wherein he maintains that no such suit will lie; and on the 25th February 1901, he took out a judge's summons calling on the plaintiff to show cause why this suit should not be set down on the daily board for hearing on some early date to be fixed by the court, for the argument and disposal, as preliminary issues, of the matters raised in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th paras of the defendant's written statement. (Reads the paras.) The summons was heard in chambers by Russell, J., who discharged it with costs. From this order the present appeal is preferred. No appeal lies under the Code of Civil Procedure; but it is contended that the course adopted by the appellant is sanctioned by section 15 the of the Letters Patent. I do not propose to discuss whether section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code has taken away the right of appeal given by the Letters Patent. We are bound by authorities which decide this point in the negative. We, therefore, have to see whether this is such an appeal as the Letters Patent will permit. (Reads section 15.) There have been a series of discussions as to what is a judgment within the meaning of this section. That most favourable to the defendant is De Souza vs. Coles, 3 M. L. R 384. The court there lay down that the word "judgment" "cannot be limited to the final judgment in a suit—not indeed to a judgment in a suit at all—but must be held to have the more general meaning of any decision or determination affecting the rights of any suitor or applicant, etc. When the language giving the appeal is so general in its terms as that contained in the fifteenth clause of the charter, it is, we think, impossible to prescribe any limits to the right of appeal founded upon the nature of the order, or decree appealed from. But assuming that the appellant has a right to be heard in every case, it is obvious that the duty of the Appellate Court, in disposing of the appeal, may vary considerably according to the nature of the order or decree complained of. And we think it may be stated as a general rule that, when the determination complained of is merely the result of the exercise of discretion on the part of the judge, in a matter which was a proper subject for the exercise of that discretion, the Appellate Court would rightly decline to interfere." This view has not been generally accepted, and there seems to be a consensus of opinion that the limits of the right to appeal are more correctly enunciated by Sir Richard Couch in the Oriental Gas Company's case, 8 B. L. R. 433. After a criticism on the "ratio decidendi" in DeSouza vs. Coles, the learned Chief Justice in that case says—"We think that judgment in clause 15 means a decision which affects the merits of the question between the parties by determining some right or liability. But then it has been said that, in the subsequent case of Hajee Ismail Hajee Hubbeeb vs. Hajee Mahomed Hajee Josub, 13 B. L. R. 91, Sir Richard Couch receded from this decision. I fail to see this. He repeated his dissent from the reason on which De Souza's case was determined and expressly adhered to his former definition. The first court there had, under section 12 of the Letters Patent, given leave to sue in the Calcutta High

Court, and it thereby vested in the plaintiff a right which he would not otherwise have possessed. "It is not a mere formal order," said the Chief Justice, "or an order regulating the procedure in the suit, but one that has the effect of giving a jurisdiction to the court, which it otherwise would not have. And it may fairly be said to determine some right between them." This seems to me a distinct reference to the principle laid down in the Oriental Gas Company's case, and an affirmation of it. By that principle, therefore, I think we should decide whether an appeal lies from the order of Russell, J. It has been argued that the Secretary of State has been thereby deprived of his right to object that the plaint discloses no cause of action, but in my opinion this is not so. The learned judge merely decided that he would not dispose of the suggested issues before the first hearing, but he did not determine, and indeed could hardly have intended to determine how, or in what order at the first hearing—the only hearing in this court, see rule—these issues should be determined. He decided no right between the parties, nor has his decision precluded the Secretary of State from raising at the hearing and asking for a decision on those issues to which the summons relates. The learned judge has merely regulated the procedure in the suit, in so far as by his order he has declined to interfere with the ordinary course of the suit. It is said then that the order has increased the Secretary of State's difficulties in relation to discovery, but the law provides ample machinery for his protection where it is needed and justified, and I decline to consider the suggestion that this protection may be improperly withheld if a case for its application is made out. The result is that, in my opinion, no appeal lies from the order of Russell, J. and it would be wholly beside the question for us to consider whether that order was proper. The appeal, therefore, must be dismissed with costs. There will be no order on the appellant's motion except that the costs of the motion will be costs in the cause.

B. B. AND C. I. TRAIN TIMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is said that railways have the influence of making travellers get into the habit of punctuality. And punctuality would mean in a great measure saving of time. Organizers of railway passenger traffic ought specially to be economizers of time since on their ingenuity of saving time in travelling and stoppages depends the saving of time for thousands upon thousands of travellers every day. Nor is the saving of time profitable to the travellers alone: to Railway Companies also it is advantageous. These thoughts suggest themselves on account, especially of the unnecessary delays caused to the thousands of the Salsette travellers through Bandra. All the up-trains are timed to stop at Bandra for four minutes and all down ones six minutes. It was not curiosity but disgust at the compulsion of unnecessarily waiting there that made me enquire, and I was told that the engines taking water caused delay. On further enquiry I learnt that about two minutes are sufficient for a small engine of a local train to replenish its water supply. Under the circumstances I would respectfully draw the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to this waste of time of the public. I may mention that the plea is fallacious that Bandra passengers are shown indulgence in the allotting of an unusual length of time of stoppage of each of the trains passing up and down. If the trains are made to start without unnecessary loss of time—about two minutes only being allowed for each train wanting water and a much lesser time for that which does not want it—Bandra people will not lose anything, nor be inconvenienced in any way. But the gain would be certain to all those who travel beyond Bandra from Bombay up and back. Let the trains either start from either terminus as they do now and arrive at the destination as many minutes earlier as are saved at Bandra: or, let them start as many minutes later as are saved at Bandra so that the arrival time may remain undisturbed.

I beg to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to respectfully suggest that every train might touch every alternate station only, as thereby a lot of time would be saved to all concerned. Of course by adopting this system of timing trains there would be some confusion in the beginning to the occasional travellers, but it will disappear after a time. The great comfort, however, to be generally secured in the lessening of the overcrowding in the trains and the considerable economizing in travelling time would be certain and heartily welcome.—Your, &c.

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE.

April 15, 1901

IODINE TERCHLORIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

I subjoin the statements for February and March last of the bubonic and other fever cases treated with "Iodine Terchloride" at the undermentioned free stations opened by Seth Naranji Dwarkadas.

For February

Stations	No of Cases		Recoveries		Deaths		Percentages of Recoveries	
	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes
Girgaum	41	45	23	45	18	...	56·09	100
Pydhoni	23	64	9	60	14	4	39·1	93·7
Bazargate	15	26	12	26	3	...	80	100
Total	79	135	44	131	35	4	55·6	97·03
	...	214	..	175	...	39	...	..

For March

Stations	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes	With buboes	Without buboes
Girgaum	110	258	58	252	52	6	52·7	97·6
Pydhoni	49	209	26	206	23	3	53·06	98·5
Total	159	467	84	458	75	9	52·8	98·07
	...	626	..	542	...	84	...	...

In addition to the cases included in the above statements there were 137 in February and 104 in March treated at the stations, the results of which are not known, and so they could not be included. The cases placed under the heading "with buboes" are such as had distinct buboes developed while all others including all fever cases and possibly several plague cases in which buboes were not either developed or detected, are placed under the heading "without buboes." Most of the fevers prevalent in Bombay are of septic origin, and the mere fact of their immediate care by this germicide is a proof of this surmise. It is very likely that many of these fever cases would have assumed the serious form of plague if they had not come under treatment at the initial stage. It has come under the observations of the medical men in charge of the stations that if the plague cases with distinct buboes developed come under treatment at the commencement of the invasion stage, the recovery is almost certain. The above statements will inspire confidence in the public, and it is my earnest appeal that plague and other fever cases may be at once sent to the Girgaum Station for treatment. I may bring to the notice of all those who have real sympathy for the suffering humanity, that the germicide is saving many lives, and is adopted by many leading medical men of the city and also at several plague hospitals.—Your &c.

Girgaum, April 15.

T. K. GAJJAR.

AN AUTHOR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is some provision made by English law for the protection of copyright, but the provision is such as can benefit only rich people who can spend plenty of money upon the expenses of the Court. The other day I had occasion to consult a couple of lawyers—a solicitor and a barrister—who declared that if I sued the man who had grossly plagiarised my book, I should have to incur much expense; and if the pirate became insolvent I should not be able to recover my expenses from him. I had in consequence to give up taking any steps against the man who had done me very great injury. Why should not a plagiarist be prosecuted in an ordinary Criminal Court of Justice as any common fellow? When he appropriates the fruit of another man's labour and thus defrauds him of his lawful gains, why should not he be held to be a common thief? I am a poor author, and had to spend a great deal of time and labour upon the production of my book and the plagiarist, by issuing a cheaper edition in a somewhat modified form has almost altogether stopped my sale. I cannot afford to pay the expenses of a law suit in the High Court; and like many other poor authors am suffering from the dishonesty of those of our educated men, who have acquired a University training only to be more expert in the art of swindling. Would you kindly use your pen to persuade the Legislative Council to make suitable changes in the Law of copyright? Indian authors have not yet attained the influential position of those of their brethren in England, and the machinery of Justice ought to be less cumberous and expensive here than in England.

A. B. C.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent under date April 15th, says:—Mr. Dara Shapurji Setna, M. A., Bar-at-Law, made an application to Mr. S. L. Batchelor, the Session Judge, on Saturday last, on behalf of his client, Mr. Kothawala, for the issue of a rule *nisi* against Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah, B.A., L.L.B., a pleader of the High Court, and three others, under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The learned Judge, after going through the affidavits filed with the petition, ordered a rule *nisi* to be issued against the respondents, to show cause why sanction should not be granted to prosecute them under sections 193, 116 and 109 of the I. P. Code. The rule will be argued on the 19th instant.

The hearing of the petitions of Mr. Mehta and one Jesang Chagan for the cancellation of the elections of Messrs. Karangawala and Kothawala came off before Mr. Batchelor, the District Judge, to-day. Messrs. L. M. Wadia and Jivanlal V. Desai, Barristers-at-Law, argued on behalf of the respondents that the petitions should be rejected on the ground of vagueness of terms. The Judge directed the petitioners to amend their plaints and make specific allegations, as far as possible, so that the other party might be able to meet them. The next hearing will take place on the 27th inst.

A host of ladies and gentlemen have left Ahmedabad, in order to enjoy rest after the hard work during the famine. Mrs. Geo. P. Taylor and Rev. Mr. Steele of the Irish Prestyabrian Mission, have during the last week, left for England. It is said that the members of this mission have worked so well in the Ahmedabad District that not a single Native Christian died of starvation. On the contrary these people have grown fatter and stronger, because they had been very well led and clothed by these philanthrophic persons during the last famine. Surgeon-Major Dyson, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, has been granted six months' leave. Dr. Mody, the Railway Medical Officer, and Mr. Taraporwalla, the Executive Engineer, have got two months' leave. Lieut-Colonel Bartholomuez finally left Ahmedabad, on Wednesday last, by the mail train, when several European and Native Officials had been there to see him off. Mrs. Bartholomeuz, who accompanied her husband, had been profusely garlanded by the members of the Bholanath Ladies' Institute at the railway station. A few days ago Mrs. Bartholomeuz had been presented with a very flattering address at the Ladies' Institute.

The election of a member for the Bombay Legislative Council for the Northern Division, will take place in June next. Messrs Ambalal Sakarlal Desai and Gokaldas Kahudas Parekh are the candidates for the seat. It is rumoured that eventually one candidate will appear, the one resigning in lavor of the other.

The total city mortality during the week ending 11th inst, was 182 and the births registered were 23. One hundred and fifty one persons died of fever, and the rest from various other causes.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

During the week ending the 6th instant there was partial rain in the British Districts and Native States of the Deccan and Karnatak. The prices of the staple food-grains have risen in Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Khandesh, Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar; elsewhere they have fallen or are stationary.

The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week.

	Preceeding week.	Week under report.
Workers	136,166	150,980
Dependants	23,480	23,577
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	48,582	52,085

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Dharwar by 300, while in the other districts they have increased as follows:—Kaira 6,027; Ahmednagar 2,242; Bijapur 2,234; Panch Mahals 1,548; Sholapur 1,153; Satara 890; Poona 532; Nasik 350; Belgaum 134; Broach 86; Ahmedabad 65. The numbers in receipt of grantuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Poona and Ahmedabad, which show decreases of 150 and 98 respectively. The following relief works were started during the week:—

Sholapur.—Ashti Tank.

Satara—Making a berm in rear of the Nehr Dam.

Besides these three small works under Civil Agency for the employment of people near their homes were opened in Kaira, four in Broach and two in Dharwar. One poor-house was opened at Tangagi in the Muddebihal Taluka of the Bijapur District.

The following allotments have been sanctiond:—Rs. 26,000 for village gratuitous relief in Poona, Rs. 22,000 for kitchens in Poona, Rs. 8,000 for improvement of the water-supply in Sholapur.

NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Madras	1612	3083	4695
Bombay and Sindh	160709	48151	208860
Central Provinces	—	702	702
Total British Provinces	162321	51936	214257
Native States.			
Rajputana States	..	159	159
Central India States	3502	737	4357
Hyderabad	3046	4023	7069
Baroda	10372	4220	14592
Bombay Native States	25936	1977	27913
Total Native States	42974	10957	53931
Grand Total	205295	62893	268188

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Madras	2061	3092	5153	+ 458
Bombay and Sind	174548	47955	222503	+ 13643
Central Provinces	..	746	746	+ 44
Total British Provinces	176609	51793	228402	+ 14145
Native States.				
Rajputana States	...	267	267	+ 108
Central India States	3679	59	3738*	— 6 9
Hyderabad	4283	9468	13751	+ 6682
Baroda	11010	4501	15511	+ 919
Bombay Native States	27710	1923	29633	+ 1720
Total Native States	46612	16218	62900	+ 8969
Grand Total	223221	68011	291302	+ 23114

* Report from Indore not received.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending April 5th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	774	707
Karachi	208	175
Districts.		
Ahmedabad	32	31
Surat	14	8
Thana	158	138
Khandeish	40	50
Poona (excluding City)	10	8
Satara	6	5
Kolaba	19	16
Ratnagiri	1	...
Belgaum	162	121
Dharwar	62	43
Karachi (excluding City)	5	5
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	24	12
Kolhapur	70	51
Cutch	132	94
Baroda territory	20	13
Dharampur	7	6
Janjira	25	20
Total	1,785	1,505
Week ending March 29	1,958	1,662
Total to date	439,925	345,006

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 1014 D. The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

FRENCH AMBITIONS IN EASTERN ASIA.

M. DOUMER, the Governor of Indo-China, on his arrival at Marseilles the other day gave expression in the course of the inevitable interviews to ideas which amply justify the doubts about the man and his policy in the French Far East which are said to be entertained by Mr. D. Delcasse and M. Decrais—the Ministers respectively for Foreign Affairs and for the Colonies in France. M. Doumer is a gentleman whose ambitions are not merely lively and audicious—they are colossal. His own intention is to return to Indo-China, but if the following passage from the report of an interview conveys any accurate notion of his hopes and aims, the Ministers who are his superiors and are entitled to lay down absolutely the line of policy which M. Doumer should follow, would do well to substitute for him a men of less extravagant ideals. He said:—

"It is certain that in the Yunnan British influence is endeavouring to counterbalance ours. There is between the two nations a pacific struggle, but such situations are to be found all over the world. The preponderance in this region will certainly belong to the nation which has the control of the great waterways which flow into the valley of the upper rivers, that is to say, the Me-kong, the Yang-tse, the Claire River, the Red River, the Irrawaddy, and the Canton River, together with the sea front which comprises the deltas of these rivers. Will this key to China belong to us? I hope so."

It will be observed that M. Doumer allows his fancy to rove rather freely into regions which are alike forbidden to him by moral and material considerations. The Yang-tse, whatever else may happen, is not a river whose delta or sea front is likely ever to come within the power of France; the Irrawaddy is in the possession of Great Britain with a vast portion of the sea front between it and the Me-kong; and that portion of the region which belongs to Siam is supposed to be guaranteed against French aggressive aspirations by Lord Salisbury's treaty. Apparently M. Doumer's ambitions swell to the dimensions of a French Asiatic Empire which shall embrace all the territories from the Yang-tsze to the Southern Pacific, and from the China Sea to the Bay of Bengal. Were Germany in the situation of France in the regions which constitute the field of M. Doumer's misdirected energies, there might be a remote possibility of realising such a dream of empire but that France in her decadence should ever be able to accomplish purposes in every way so far beyond her capacities is not a sane idea. It is evident that a French official who cherishes views like those awould publicly by M. Donner ought not to be instrusted with serious responsibilities. Balzac remarked—"En France ce qu'il y a de plus national est la vanite." M. Doumer, like M. Deroulede, is afflicted with the national failing. Like the frog in the fable he aspires to swelling out to the proportions of the bull. M. Delcasse and M. Decrais as practical men recognise that flatulent ambitions of this kind must be severely repressed.

As some of our readers may have seen, the subject of the relations which have existed for a long time between the Governor-General of Indo-China and his superiors has been recently discussed with some frankness in French periodicals and journals. Three articles on French policy in Indo-China by Capt. Benard, an officer of the Marine Artillery, have appeard in the "Revue de Paris," inspired, it is suggested by M. de Lane-san, who, as one journal remarks, has an old scort of his own to pay off; while in the Nouvele Revue, an ex-official of the Colonial service, M. A. de Pauverville, has published an article remarkable for its hints and revelations. He asserts that there is complete antagonism between M. Doumer and his superiors along the entire line of France's policy in Eastern Asia.

We cannot wonder at this divergence of views when we take, in conjunction with M. Doumer's avowals at Marseillies, the account given of his proceedings in Siam by M. de Pauverville. According to this story the enterprising Governor of Indo-China conceived the idea of getting rid of the neutral zone which Lord Salisbury ingeniously created as a no-man's land and happy hunting ground for all the scamps and ruffians from either side. M. Doumer's remedy was to have been drastic and in one sense masterly. In two journeys to Bangkok he is said to have arranged with our amiable friend Chulalongkorn the following programme:—Suppression of the neutral zone; evacuation of Chantabon by the French; the appointment of a Frenchman as Minister of Justice, with French gendarmes to secure the execution of his decrees; the placing of Frenchmen at the head of the departments of Education, Public Works, and the Post Office. We heard something of this intrigue at the time. "Minus" a general massacre of the inhabitants this little scheme bore a certain resmblance to Russia's plan for reforming Chinese government in Manchuria. In other words the obvious result would have been to bring Siam as completely under French control as Tunis. The fact that such an arrangement would probably lead to energetic opposition from London does not seem to have disconcerted M. Doumer in the least. Having had under close observation England's conduct in China for the past few years, he may have arrived at the conclusion that, no matter what the provocation, we should sit down quietly under any arrangements which any of the Great Powers might choose to dictate. We are by no means disposed to maintain that M. Doumer's idea on that poin, if he entertained it, was absurd.

M. Delcasse, however, remembered that British foreign policy is subject to capricious fits of energy at moments the least expected. He smashed all M. Doumer's pretty plans, and England without taking any trouble fell in for the good things designed for M. Doumer's nominees. Heaven must have been propitious, though we dare say the Foreign Office would claim the credit for having spoilt the Frenchman's game.

M. de Pauverville who apparently writes under the inspiration of M. Doumer or his "entourage," also gives an account of a scheme for the practical occupation by France of Yunnan, which would probably have succeeded had not M. Francois, the Consul, warned M. Delcasse not to permit a contemplated advance of French troops, with the complicity of the Chinese Viceroy, up to Yunnan-sen. The cautious Consul remarked—"Si les Anglais apprenaient ces agissements ils en prendraient ombrage" an apprehension which, as we have seen in the Siam case, Doumer merely sniffed at. But, again M. Delcasse took it seriously, and he may have further considered that M. Doumer's schemes here also were in absolute contravention of solemn treaties with Great Britain.

The moral of all this would seem to be that the French Government, having got M. Deumer at home had better keep him there, or find him, if they can, some safer field for the exercise of his undoubted talents and Mephistophelian ambitions. Perhaps also these incidents may prompt the Foreign Office and the Government of India to keep a sharper eye on the proceedings of French agents in those regions.

THE PRICE OF AN ARTIFICIAL MAN.

WE have read somewhere—was it in Edgar Allan Poe's "Tales of Mystery and Horror"?—a weird story of a bride who on her wedding night astounded her husband by removing not only her teeth and her hair, but an eye and various limbs. The lady was in a very literal sense an illustration of the well-known line, "Pars minima est ipsa puella sui." This story was recalled to mind on reading of a curious calculation recently made by a German surgeon attached to a military hospital in Munich. He has in his service an old artilleryman has neither arms nor legs, and half of whose face was carried away by a shell in the war of 1870. The veteran wears a metallic mask, which has been so skilfully adjusted to his face that he still retains some semblance to humanity and has preserved his sight. The doctor has calculated how much it would cost to make an artificial man. He estimates that a pair of arms cost £18, or with the hands articulated about £35, a pair of legs also articulated costs about £28, a false nose in metal from £16 to £20. For £26 he believes that he could get a pair of ears just like Nature's handiwork, fitted with artificial ear-drums and resonators. A complete set of teeth with palate in platinum costs from £8 to £18, and for a good pair of artificial eyes about £6 would have to be paid. Thus the total cost of restoring a battered veteran who had lost most of his separable parts would be about £120. This information may be of interest in these times of was and rumours of wars.—"British Medical journal."

AN irrigation channel from the Khushdilkban bund or dam has burst into one of the principal *carezes* or underground aqueducts in Baluchistan, near Peshin, the present and future results being very serious as regards the *careze* especially, which irrigates large tracts of land. The Political Agent proceeded out immediately on receipt of information, and the Agent to the Governor-General has also gone to inspect the damage done.

COLONEL Sir W. Nicholson is named as Sir John Ardagh's probable successor in the office of Director of Military Intelligence. This appointment will be preliminary to considerable extension of the work of the Department. The office has of late not lacked defenders, but there is, all the same, an opinion that its methods are not altogether in harmony with modern military necessities. Sir William Nicholson, who holds the position of Adjutant General in India, though he is here on leave, went with Lord Roberts, through the Afghan campaign, and the Commander-in-Chief specially selected him in 1899 to act as his military secretary in South Africa. He has seen plenty of fighting, and he revealed administrative capacity in 1900 as Director of Transport.

CONFRONTING FOREIGN COMPETITION.

THE STEEL TRUST AND ITS MINERS.

ANTICIPATIONS of "an unusually severe time of depression" and "serious competition" were met on the 27th ultimo, by speakers at a meeting of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce in a spirit of determination to rise to the necessities of the situation: Anyone who visited the Paris Exhibition last year (said Mr. F. B. Goodman the chairman) realised that the old days of manufacturing monopoly of this country had gone for ever. But the very formation of manufacturing industries in new centres produced trade, and if we could not manufacture the same article as before we must try and find out something which would take its place. The tariffs of other nations, he was afraid, were inducing a tendency to look for assistance to some indefinite retaliatory method. For his own part he had yet to learn how any scheme of protection could help us, relying as we did on our export trade, and not being producers of food products in anything like sufficient quantity for our requirements. The United States were in an exceptional position, and they would probably be more dangerous rivals if they had free trade. No doubt the desire to offer preferential treatment to our Colonies was a strong inducement to make some change in our policy. But we must bear in mind that our exports to foreign countries are roughly, double those to our Colonies, while our imports from foreign countries are four times those from our Colonies. We must rely upon the adoption of modern methods, not only by the masters but also by the men, and close attention to the economical working of business. In the Midlands the cost of carriage was specially felt, and this was a subject which deserved the careful attention of the Chamber of Commerce. In order to adopt modern methods it was necessary for those who had charge of our industrial undertakings to be equipped with suitable education.

Mr. T. J. Walsh said the only way in which our manufacturers were at all likely to compete with foreign nations was to adopt the most modern methods that other countries were making use of. The use of antiquated machinery must clearly be a drawback, and since we had lost our manufacturing supremacy something must be done to prevent the difference being greater than it is. Trade-unions interfered very largely with many of our manufacturing industries. For instance, in the United States and elsewhere, one man was allowed to look after several machines: here the trade-unions decreed in their wisdom that a man should only look after one or two. He knew how difficult the British working men were to deal with, but they had sufficient intelligence to understand their own interests. It should be clear to everyone concerned in this great industrial competition that the interest of employers, and employed, instead of being antagonistic, were identical. If the men would only see it, it was not to the employer's interest to grind them down or do anything detrimental to their individual interest.

When asked by the "Westminster" interviewer the other day whether any precautions had been taken to prevent the success of the United States Steel Trust being marred by discontent of the workmen, Mr. Carnegie, it will be remembered, replied, "I have no information upon this point; but I fear no trouble." But if an "Express" message can be accepted as accurate, Mr. Pierpont Morgan "does not intend to recognise trade-unionism," and has treated a deputation of coalminers despatched to meet him with scant courtesy. But this report is opposed to a statement circulated a fortnight ago, to the effect that the Trust contemplated the creation of an Arbitration Board.

Mr. Sheriff Lawrence, replying as the spokesman of the Edison syndicate to the criticisms of the Manchester champions of Portuguese ore, says the Dunderland deposits are only from fifteen to twenty-three miles from the sea, and they will be able to ship the ore to centres like Middlesbrough at lower prices than it can be brought from other parts.

The pivotal fact of Edison's discovery, as has already been explained is the possibility of extracting specular hematite by means of magnets acting in tandem. It having long been an accepted axiom (so the story runs) that these low-grade ores are repelled by the magnet, one day Edison was surprised to observe movement among the ore when he put several magnets together. He added several other magnets until he had fourteen, and then the rich part of the ore came under the influence of the accumulated magnets, and was attracted from the poorer constituents.

In the course of his address as President of the Institution of Naval Architects, the Earl of Glasgow drew attention to the enormous increase in the ship building capacity of the United States, from which he inferred that, with the passage of the proposed bounty laws, this country would once more have to face the competition in its most distinctive national industry which was felt so severely in the last decades of wooden construction.

CAPTURE OF AGUINALDO.

A SUCCESSFUL RUSE.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The following telegram has been received here from Manila:—Aguinaldo and his entire Staff have been captured near Castiguran, nine miles from Baler. It is reported that the scouts assisting Colonel Funston were Maccabebes who, pretending to be insurgents, offered to deliver Colonel Funston to the Filipinos. The ruse was successful, Aguinaldo falling into the trap.

Sixto Lopez, a Filipino at Boston, when interviewed on the subject said that, whether the report was true or not, Aguinaldo's capture did not mean the end of the war, which would be carried on by the other leaders.

According to despatches from Manila to the Associated Press, the capture of the Filipino leader was a remarkable achievement, planned with consummate care and executed with the utmost daring. A Filipino officer charged by Aguinaldo to deliver certain instructions to the insurgent forces as to joining him at a rendezvous in the province of Isobella, entered into secret communication with the Americans. Colonel Funston obtained permission from General Macarthur to use this man, and about a fortnight ago proceeded with a small picked band of officers and scouts, American and native, on the gunboat Vicksburg, to the coast of the Province of Isabella. With the party was the Filipino officer.

A landing was effected on a remote beach above Baler, and the stratagem which Colonel Funston had planned was put into practice. It was arranged that the Filipino officer and the native scouts should represent themselves as having taken Colonel Funston and his men prisoners, and should march with them to Aguinaldo's headquarters. Then, at the right moment, when the Americans were brought before Aguinaldo, Cononel Funston was to give the signal, the tables were to be turned and the Filipino General and his officers captured by their supposed prisoners.

The possibility of treachery was taken into consideration, and, so far as possible, guarded against. The ruse was duly carried out, and its results bear testimony to its successful execution.—Reuter.

MALTA'S "SCENE OF FIRE."

THE OPHIR'S FAREWELL.

BEAUTIFUL weather favoured the Royal visitors at Malta. The day was practically devoted to the Navy. After lunching with Admiral Lord Charles Beresford on board H. M. S. Ramillies, their Royal Highnesses went ashore and had a short drive into the country.

The Ophir left the island at midnight, amid a scene of great enthusiasm. From the vessels of the fleet bouquets of rockets were fired. The water was a scene of fire. "Whales" (a "Mail" correspondent says) "spouting as high as the fire engine within would allow, elephants with trunks and tails waving at the will of handy bluejackets inside, sea-serpents writhing their jointed bodies and glaring with fiery (electric) eyes, enormous swans with necks as long as boats' masts crocodiles with teeth like bully beef tins, a mammoth edition of Lord Charles Beresford's famous bulldog, and many another strange animal that the ingenuity of the handy man called into being. The handy man had been working at them for some days, and he considered that Prince George, as he loves best to call him, would be pleased with his boys."

The fireworks culminated as the Ophir steamed out in a grand shower of 2,000 rockets. The send-off was hearty and spontaneous.

The Duke of Cornwall, on quitting the harbour in the Ophir at midnight, signalled:—"We deeply appreciate the splendid reception given to us by the Mediterranean Fleet."

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

WHOLESALE:—BERTI E-SMITH & Co., Ltd 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

A TRIP TO PARIS.

£1,172 WORTH OF FURS BOUGHT AND NOT PAID FOR.

FOR several hours Mr. William Robert McConnell, K. C., Chairman, sat in a crowded court at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell, the other day, to investigate a charge against a well-dressed couple, named George Elliott Briscoe Graham, 39, and Catharine Louise Fernhough, 23, described as of no occupation, for having feloniously in their possession and without lawful excuse two sable fur capes, a muff a boa, and two overcoats, one lined with sable and the other with astrachan, of the aggregate value of £1,172, the property of M. Paul Michael Grunewalt, stolen outside the United Kingdom. Mr. Guy Stephenson, instructed by Mr. William Lewis, of the Treasury, prosecuted; Mr. Horace Avory, K. C., and Mr. Arthur Hutton defended.

Inspector Dinnie said Graham had a loaded revolver on him when arrested, and Inspector Drew spoke to a quantity of valuable jewellery the female wore. Correspondence was found at their rooms showing that a Paris jeweller refused to forward goods to the value of £1,200 unless the "rules of the house" were followed and £400 "earnest money" was deposited. Another letter said the writer never sent goods unless they were covered by cash, and refused to send along five rows of brilliants worth 17,500 francs. A writ for £273 for money lent was in Graham's pocket. Altogether, unpaid bills totalling £1,000 were found.

The jury convicted both prisoners.

Chief Inspector Dinnie said the male prisoner's parents were of small independent means. Graham joined the Cumberland Militia as a second lieutenant in January, 1881, and leaving in 1883 he became a lieutenant in the Somerset Light Infantry. In October, 1889, he resigned his commission. During that time he lived a fast life, and the incurring of considerable debts necessitated his going into bankruptcy in 1890. His liabilities were £842 and his assets nil. He attributed his insolvency to gambling and luxurious living. During the past ten years he had been known to the police as the constant associate of the most notorious West-end criminals, forgers, sharpers and blackmailers. Observation had been kept upon him in consequence of complaints made in respect to frauds and forgeries. A roulette table found at Graham's place had a secret, the knowledge of which allowed him to cheat to any extent. There were also gambling cards, and amongst papers found was a draft blackmailing letter which had been altered to suit circumstances by Graham, and was addressed to a certain captain. From other letters found it was perfeely clear that the male prisoner had lived on what Fernhough made by getting acquainted with gentlemen of position in big hotels. She was at one time a bermaid in South Africa. They had been associated about two years.

Graham was ordered twelve months, and Fernhough three months, imprisonment in the second division.

TRUFFLE CULTURE.

THE pioneer of the new industry of truffle culture was a peasant, who, having observed the peculiar attraction of oaks for truffles, had the happy idea of sowing acorns from these oaks in soil of a similar character to that in which the tubers had been found. The result was that seven or eight years later truffles appeared near the young oaks. Although that convincing experiment was made nearly a century ago it is only in recent years that the French have seriously turned their attention to truffle culture. By its means land that was previously worthless, or nearly so on account of its stoniness and aridity, has been rendered profitable. These truffieres are extending every year in Perigord and the Quercy, and thus large tracts of waste lands in one of the most barren regions of France are likely to be turned to good account. When the truffles appear the only labour they entail is that of collecting them in the late autumn and winter, and this is chiefly done by pigs and dogs, which are easily trained to the work. The question arises: Are there not barren calcareous tablelands in England where the esculent truffle (Tuber cibarium) might be profitably cultivated by the introduction of the oak, which from time immemorial has been so intimately associated with our existence in similar soil of France? There is no reason to believe that the difference of climate would be a barrier to the experiment.—"The Leisure Hour."

IVORY AND BILLIARD BALLS.

EVER since I was a boy, when I first entered a firm of billiard ball makers in the City of London over forty years ago (says a correspondent in the "World of Billiards"), it has been predicted that in fifteen or twenty years' time there would be no more ivory. The prediction has become a standing joke in the trade. It will no doubt surprise you that, so far from decreasing, the imports of ivory into Europe from Africa have increased during the last six or seven years; in fact, to such an extent that, in order not to completely disorganise the trade, one of the principal importers, the Congo Free State, has agreed to only offer for sale a portion of their stock at the periodical sales held in Antwerp quarterly. These importers for some time past have in this way carried forward an average surplus unsold stock of over 100 tons of ivory (2,000 cwts.). I think this will be sufficient proof that the popular idea of the growing scarcity of this article is false. The prices at this present moment are the lowest we have seen for many years, and the prices of billiard-ball ivory in particular are as low as I have known them in my own recollection. The highest for billiard-ball ivory for Continental and American sizes was reached in 1890, when it stood at £112 per cwt., to-day it is only £75 per cwt. Billiard-ball ivory for English balls (2 1-8 inches) reached in 1890 £85 per cwt, to-day it is barely half that price.

RUSSIA'S GAME OF BLUFF.

Now, everything we know of Russia (and her secrecy, and what we don't know, is almost as significant as what we do know) tends to show that diplomatic bluff is her strong card. She has frequently been caught bluffing beyond her powers of making good her threats. She did so as a prelude to both her last wars with Turkey; and there can be little doubt that her recent seizure of Port Arthur and Talienwan was a magnificent piece of bluff, at the complete success of which she was herself profoundly surprised. We see here once more the traditional procedure: first the stealthy cat-like advance, in the shape of a modest request to be allowed to winter a few ships in the ice-free harbour of Port Arthur, as Vladivostock was so very inconvenient. Then having gained this point, and taken a general survey of the situation, and finding that one or two British ships had also been sent to winter at Port Arthur, their presence being decidedly "inconvenient," another modest request that they might be withdrawn and sent to winter elsewhere, this was the great test, the skilful feeler thrown out by Russia to try and gauge the amount of opposition she might expect from England in her contemplated grand "coup." The English ships were humbly withdrawn! Russia was not slow to take her cue, and under the ridiculous pretext of a twenty-five years' lease, "to be renewed by 'mutual' consent," she seized, and proceeded to fortify with the utmost haste, this magnificent strategic harbour.—From "Russia's Aims," in "Blackwood's Magazine" for April 1901

JOACHIM BY THE DEATH-BED.

THIS letter of Mendelssohn's recalls to the writer's mind one unforgetable meeting with Joachim many years after, when one misty afternoon, with a yonng cousin, a friend of Miss Horsley's, she went to enquire for Mr. Horsley, the mother of the family, who was dangerously ill in her house on Campden Hill. There was a garden in front of the house, and the door opened as we came up, and then someone who had been watching from the window ran out quickly from within, passing the maid who had come to the door, and saying, "I saw you crossing the garden. Come in, come. both of you. Come quietly; my mother is vey, very ill. But Joachim is here, he has come ty play to her; she wanted to hear him once more....." In a dim, curtained back room looking across another garden the dying mistress of the house sat proped up with cushions in a chair. Joachim stood with his back to the window holding his vilion, and we sat in silence by the doorway. Ayplayed grabely and with exquisite beauty, and the sad a silent room was full of the blessing of Boch, coming like a gospel to people in need of rest.—From "Blackstick Papers. No. 4," in the "Cornhill Magazine" for April.

A NOTIFICATION has been received by the Secretary of the Royal United Service Institution that, in consequence of the death of its owner, the beautiful silver statuette of Lord Nelson, which was recently deposited in the Museum will have to be either purchased privately or removed to the auction-room. The price asked for the relic, which is cut from a solid block of silver and weighs close upon 900 ounces, is £500, and towards this amount several promises have already been received. The statuette was given to Nelson by George III. on the anniversary of the victory of the Nile, and since it was lent to the Museum it has occupied a commanding position in the case which contains the Great Admiral's coat, his diamond-mounted cane, a piece of Lady Hamilton's dress, and his magnificent Turkish Order, composed entirely of diamonds.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

GENERAL AGUINALDO, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, who has just been captured by the Americans, is a man of only some twenty-nine years of age. Like General Ascarraga, he was sent home from the University of St. Thomas, at Manila, as being a very unpromising pupil, but both men have made their mark. Becoming involved with secret societies, Aguinaldo fell under suspicion of the authorities, when a system of repression was resolved upon; but when a Spanish officer tried to arrest him with a dozen native soldiers the future chief fired point blank and killed the officer, and harangued the others so successfully that they went over to his side and became the nucleus of the rebellion.

Many people, and, amongst others, Admiral Dewey, were much puzzled to find so quiet and apparently unintelligent and listless a young man as Aguinaldo the acknowledged and undisputed head of so great a movement. It was thought he was a puppet in the hands of stronger men, but a remarkably prompt action served to show that this was very far from being the case. At one time another of the insurgent leaders began to secure a following which bade fair to shake the supremacy of Aguinaldo. The President stayed to take no half-measures, attempted no parleying; he grasped the nettle firmly and, ordering his reputed rival out into the courtyard, had him shot on the spot.

Pobiedonostzeff is a puzzle to those who do not know him well. He speaks of the church as the Church of the people, where all social distinctions are laid aside, and where we surrender our positions in the world and mingle completely in the congregation before the face of God. Yet, in the next breath, he describes the sovereignty of the people as the falsest of political principles, the liberty of the Press as one of the falsest principles of our time, and Parliamentary government as an organised fraud, whose chief essentials are audacity, impudence, oratory, and vulgarity. And even while he was working for the expulsion of Tolstoi from Russia—not merely from the Church—he wrote: "God forbid that we should condemn one another because of our faith. Let each believe as he will." Yet Pobiedonostzeff is not a hypocrite. He is the slave of a personal opinion, which he is determined to impose on Russia for Russia's good—as he conceives goodness. A democrat in theory, in practice he is the most bitter and extreme of all despots.

Many persons who buy a bicycle think the price high, and it has often been said that some day bicycles will be cheaper. It is interestiing to have the opinion of the well-known Mr. J. K. Starley, of Coventry, on the point. To a representative of the "Young Man" Mr. Starley recently said: I have no hope that the bicycle will ever be very much cheaper. The ten-guinea machine is the cheapest, that can be made to bring only a very limited profit, and you have to make a large number of these to reduce the working expenses on each. Of course in time, when there is a fixed pattern and no change, they may become cheaper, but not much if good material and workmanship are to be used. A bicycle is not easily made or sold, and in this, as in many other things, it is what you do not see that you pay for, and not what you see. Mr. Starley, by the way, thinks that the cycle as we have it to-day is about as perfect as it can be.

The veteran artist, Mr. Thomas Sidney Cooper, who has been very seriously ill, at the house in the dip of the road at Harbledown, by Canterbury, which has known him so long, is better, and according to report, was able to sit up in his room for a short time. In the paddock by the side of the house, his horned and woolly "subjects" used to feed together in amity. Their constant portrayer is ninety-eight years old. He was born, that is, in the year before Napoleon made himself Emperor, and two years before Trafalgar. He has lived under no fewer than five British Sovereigns. He must have painted countless herds of sheep and cattle; and his supply for this year's Academy is complete and ready for delivery. To this measure of greatness no other artist has ever attained.

If the Government gives special facilities to any Bill which is not their own, it is more likely to be the Sale of Liquor to Children Bill than the Beer Bill. A memorial in behalf of the former measure has been signed by no fewer than 285 members drawn from both sides of the House, and Mr. Balfour has so far met the wishes of the memorialists as to promise to communicate their views to the Cabinet. We expect, however, that it will be found in practice that the state of public business will forbid any attempt to place either the Sale of Liquor to Children Bill or the Beer Bill upon the Statute Book this year.

M. Yves Guyot, who will shortly be in London for the purpose of attending the meeting of a society, which must be better known to some people than it is to me as the Personal Rights Association, has, some time ago, approved himself a fit and proper person to be associated therewith. The personal rights, for instance, of Captain Dreyfus to be tried before, and not after, condemnation, were demonstrated with a boldness, a clearness, and an unanswerableness which made the "Siecle" of those days the most anti-French paper of France and of Navarre. M. Guyot was born when Louis Philippe was still five years from "Mr. William Smith." He is a journalist, who does not seem to me to be going to get out of journalism in time. He has been a Municipal Councellor of Paris. He has been the Chairman of a Budget Committee. He has even been a Minister of Public Works. And he is, what few Frenchmen have ever been, a member of the Cobden Club. But he is a journalist who ought to be something more than that by this time.

Major Rasch makes our flesh creep. It is possible according to him, to eat a sausage in some peaceful Essex village, and to be unknowingly devouring the while the flesh of a horse that was afflicted with a cankered foot and harness sores. Fortunately his evidence does not seem to have been quite complete. A poor beast in that condition was shipped to Rotterdam some days ago, but there is no proof that it returned as sausage. The Home Secretary, however, qualified his comforting assurance as to this particular horse with the disquieting remark that if such a traffic existed he would have no power to prevent it. Major Rasch, as a true patriot, should draw up a Pure Sausage Bill without delay. The most merciful plan in every way would be to prohibit the exportation of diseased horses altogether.

Lady MacDonald, wife of our late Minister at Pekin, will contribute to the forthcoming number of the "Empire Review" an account of the visits paid by the ladies of the Diplomatic Body to the Dowager Empress of China. Lady MacDonald gives a graphic description of the proceedings, and speaks candidly about the Dowager Empress and the young Emperor. The same number will contain a vigorous reply by Sir Lepel Griffin to Lord Curzon's attack on the Punjab policy of previous Administrations; and Sir John Bramston, for many years Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written an interesting and exhaustive story entitled "The Colonial Office from Within." In this article Sir John describes minutely the business of the Office and its great increase of late years.

The Emperor Menelik pays a fine compliment by deciding to send his most doughty general, Ras Makonnen, to congratulate the King on his accession. The date of the mission will presumably depend on the joint campaign against the Ogaden Somalis. That may take longer than the Abyssinians have quite calculated. The reverse at the hands of the tribesmen, is now admitted by Reuter's correspondent. Ras Makonnen, will be most welcome, whenever he comes, anyhow. The French made a great fuss about getting his master over to the Exhibition, and he never came after all. We need not try to manufacture a deep political meaning out of a visit which will be chiefly one of ceremony. Still, the friendship of Abyssinia is worth something to us; and as Ras Makonnen knows a gun when he sees it, a trip to Woolwich will, let us hope, form part of his entertainment.

Mr. A. F. Hills, the President of the Vegetarian annual Federal Union, contributes a preface to the eleventh report of the Union—a favourable report, by the way. This is how the preface concludes. From east and west and north and south there sounds a common cry—"Come over and help us." The dumb creation waits for its deliverance; while, if our ears were opened, we should hear the groaning and the moaning of these poor prisoners, fast bound in misery and iron. Every valiant vegetarian is a herald of the Golden Age, and when the vegetarians of the world realise alike their numbers and their strength, when they gather, not in single spies, but in battalions, for the overthrow of the dominion of destruction; then will the New Jerusalem descend from heaven as a bride adorned for her husband; then will all tears be wiped from every eye; then will all things be made new. There is nothing like having faith in your cause!

WRITERS AND READERS.

A series of study-pictures of historic battles was among the last work done by Mr. Stephen Crane. They refer to the battle of Vittoria, the siege of Plevna, Bunker's Hill, the storming of Burkersdorf Heights, Leipzig and Lutzen. Badajoz, the brief campaigns against New Orleans, and to Solferino, The book is to be published by Messrs. Chapman. with eight full-page drawings by Mr. John Sloan.

We are to get a new translation, by Mrs. Constance Garnett, of Tolstoy's great book, Anna Karenina. There is perhaps room for it and certainly Mrs. Garnett is well qualified. Her English edition, now complete, of Turgeneff's novels, has proved this. Mr. Heinemann will publish the book, as also that by Mr. Savage Landor on the recent military campaign in China. Mr. Savage Landor returned to England by America, and although his book will make two volumes, most of it is already written.

Quite a collection of the American pirated editions of the "Englishwoman's Love Letters" has reached this side of the Atlantic. It is not complete, however, for it contains only sixteen volumes out of a possible of twenty. The prices of these American volumes ran from 10c. in paper covers, to half a dollar in cloth boards. The printing of them indicates that in some cases the pirates have lent each other plates, quite a brotherly way of doing things.

We may expect Mr. George Gissing's new novel in May. It is called Our Friend the Charlatan, and will be published by Messrs. Chapman. The story is one of latter-day life in a world much busied with large questions. The central figure is that of an ingenious young man with an appetite for fame and fortune. We see how he made friends, and how he used them; we become acquainted with his philosophy, public and private. This man of the time had a theory concerning women. With what success he acted upon it, and with what results he occasionally failed to do so, is here written at large.

Sir Charles Dilke has written an article on the Command In Chief for the April number of the new Empire Review. It is a careful examination of the parts which the civil and military elements should play in the direction of the Army. Sir Chares holds of course, that the civil authority must be the final authority. But the further organisation, under the Secretary for War, is fully criticised in his article. Another paper in the review will be by Lady Macdonald, the wife of. Sir Claude Macdonald. It is an account of two audiences she had with the Dowager-Empress of China while that famous lady still reigned in Peking.

We know Mr. Andrew Carnegie's views about the Steel Trust, and his views on steel manufacture in America during the nineteenth century will be found in a volume which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It is a review, by various eminent American authorities, of the century's progress in the chief departments of human activity. Mr. Carnegie prophesies that before the new century is very old America will be making more steel than all the rest of the world. He says, in closing his article:—Farewell, then, Age of Iron; all hail King Steel and success to the republic, the future seat and centre of his empire, where he is to sit enthroned and work his wonders upon the earth.

The late James Martineau, Professor Knight tells us, was one of my intimate friends, and more than one hundred letters passed between us. Most of these the Professor has sent to Martineau's biographers for use in the work which they have now in hand. Nine, which form a volume, to be issued by Mr. Murray in a few days, stand somewhat apart from the rest. Seven of them belong to the years 1869-72, and two to the year 1888. They all relate chiefly to the doctrines of Unitarianism and the Trinity, and to the difference of theological view which existed between Martineau and Professor Knight.

A book treating in a bright, intimate, and always authoritative way of Australasia, Old and New, should be interesting just now. The writer of it is Mr. J. G. Grey, whose name is very familiar in the Southern world of journalism. He has been nearly forty years in Australasia—he went there from an Irish paper—and during that time he has been enabled to see most of it. Here he will give us the fruits of his own trained observation, interwoven with careful historical sketches of the several Australasian Colonies. In a word, he seeks to tell the reader what Australasia has been in the past, and is to-day and all about the Australasian people. Mr. Grey is already the author of a successful book, and this one will be published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton.

Mr. Murray is just publishing a religious and historical study of that great subject, the Reformation. It is by the Rev. J. A. Babington, one of the assistant masters at Tonbridge School. He mentions that the history and theology of the Reformation have occupied his thoughts and engrossed much of his leisure time for more than twenty-five years. He has endeavoured to treat of it, not as a member of any particular Church, but as one who can sympathise deeply with all the Evangelical Churches. First, he writes of the Reformation generally, of its distinctive doctrine, and of all it meant. Then he gives separate chapters to the progress of the Reformation in various countries, as, for instance, in England and Scotland.

Judging by the annual report of the Publishers' Association, the compact with the booksellers in reference to the sale of nett books would appear to be working well. Stated in few words, the arrangement was that booksellers were to allow no discount whatever on nett books, and that the publication of the latter was to be encouraged. Only five times, during the past year, has it been necessary, we are told, to bring the penal clause of the compact into operation—that is, to take measures where it had been violated. Moreover, as a recognition of the nett system, His Majesty's Stationery Office has now agreed to waive the ten per cent discount on nett books bought, which it formerly demanded.

It is understood that Colonel Henderson, whose work has been so well known in connection with the Staff College, will write the official history of the war. That gives interest to an introduction which he has writen to Count Sternberg's forthcoming volume of war experiences. The Count saw a good deal of the fighting in South Africa, and the part he himself played there will be remembered. However, the important thing is Colonel Henderson's view as to the modifications which the campaign has brought about in military science. Here are three points which he notes in that relation:—"Infantry attacking over open ground must move in successive lines of skirmishers extended at wide intervals. Cavalry armed, trained and equipped as the Cavalry of the continent, is as obsolete as the Crusaders. Reconnaissance, even more important than hitherto, is far more difficult.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is coming to London at the end of April for a visit of some weeks.—Mrs. Glyn, the authoress of the Visits of Elizabeth is at present staying in Egypt.—Men and Letters Mr. Herbert Paul entitles the volume of essays which Mr. John Lane is to publish for him.—Mr. R. B. Haldane, M. P. has promised to attend the annual meeting of the Bronte Society in Yorkshire when no doubt, he will speak.—Romantic Essex a volume which Mr. Dent will shortly publish, is a series of pedestrian impressionts by Mr. Reginald A. Beckett. Max O Rell's book about Her Royal Highness Womrn will be published by Messrs. Chatto on May 1 and in America on the same date.—Sir Robert Hart's book on recent events in China will be issued by Messrs Chapman within a few days' time. A. Tsung-li-Yamen circular to Chinese Ministers abroad, and the Inspector-General's memorandum concerning commercial relation are appended to illustrate and complement the views which these essays embody.

Mr. Iwan Muller's book, "Alfred Milner and His Work" will shortly be published by Mr. Heinemann, who tells us that "the book will be divided into three parts, dealing with Sir Alfred's early career till his appointment as High Commissioner, together with a concise review of South African history till 1870. From that point the story will be continued minutely in chapters, entitled, Sir Bartle Frere, Mr. Rhodes, The Raid, The Problem and its Solution. The last will cover the whole period of Sir Alfred Milner's Administration up to his transfer to Pretoria." It may be mentioned that Sir Alfred Milner and Mr Iwan Muller were friends before and during their residence at Oxford that they were successively, though at some interval, Assistant Editors of "The Pall Mall Gazette" and that Mr. Muller was Special Commissioner in Capetown for "The Daily Telegraph" during the second half of last year.

Soon after Messrs. Constable and Co's publication of Mr. J. Stadling's Through Siberia,' the publishers' attention was called to the fact that the Rev. Dr Henry Landsell had some twenty years ago published two volumes under the same title. Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co, announce that they regret this oversight and propose, therefore, in all future editions of Mr. Stadling's book to somewhat alter the title, in order that their may be no further chance of confusing the two books owing to the identity of their titles.

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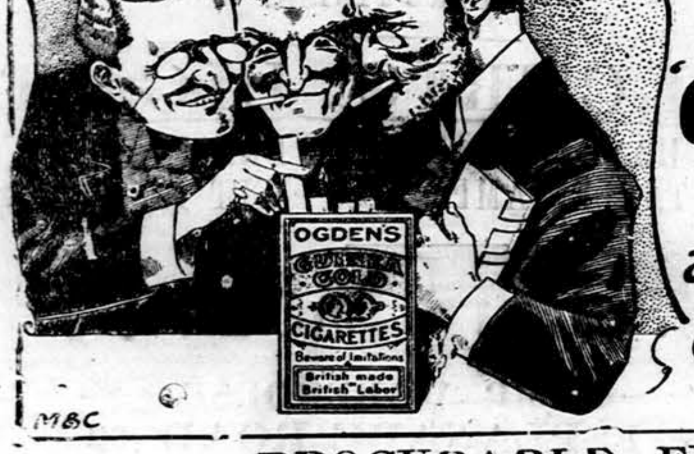

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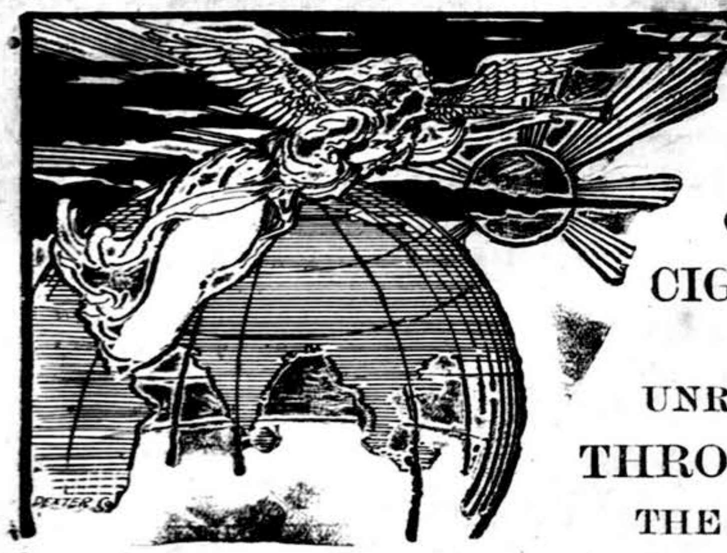

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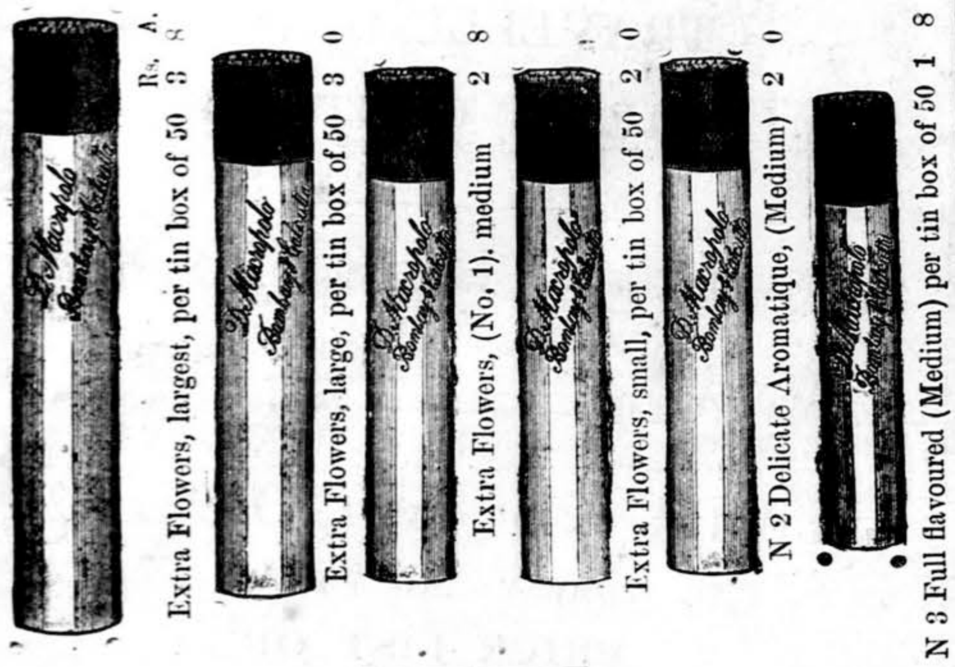

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Extra Flowers, largest, per tin box of 50	3 8
Extra Flowers, large, per tin box of 50	3 0
Extra Flowers, (No. 1), medium	2 8
Extra Flowers, small, per tin box of 50	2 0
N 2 Delicate Aromatique, (Medium)	2 0
N 3 Full flavoured (Medium) per tin box of 50	1 8

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THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
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RESTORES THE HAIR.
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ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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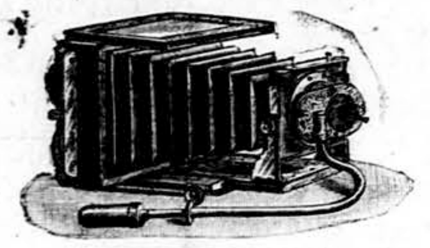

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Full Nourishment. partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk.

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand CARLTON; They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brandy and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S TRADE MARK WHISKEY

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.
To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. March 18th, 1878.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY." I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, of any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character

Berner's College,
London.

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefor to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see the have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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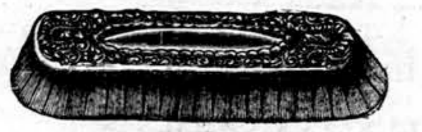
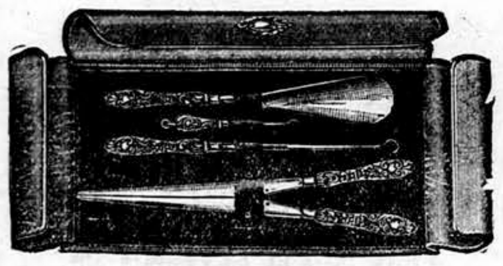
ENGLISH MADE SILVER WARE.



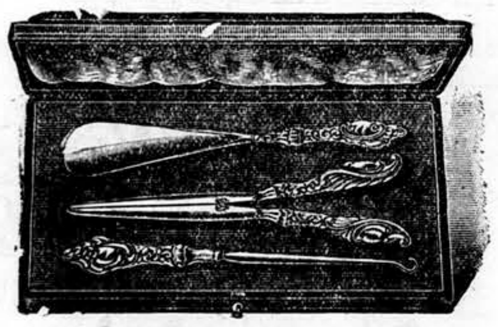
Cloth Brush, Rs. 12.

Hair Pin Box, Rs. 18.

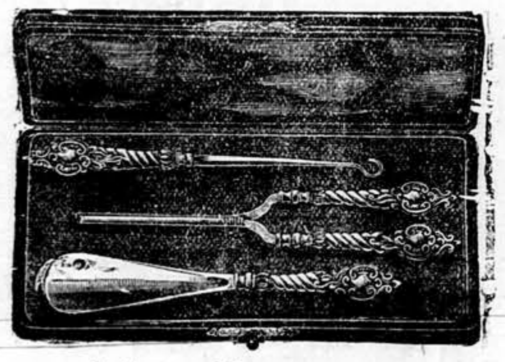
Hair Pin Box, Rs. 28.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher &c. Rs. 24.



Shoe horn, glove stretcher, &c. Rs. 24.

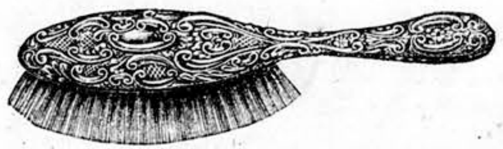


Curling tongs Buttonhook, Rs. 23.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.

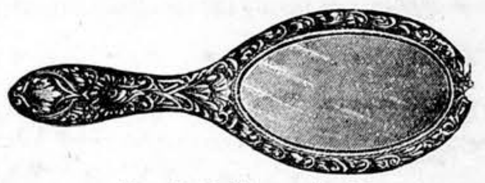
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 15.



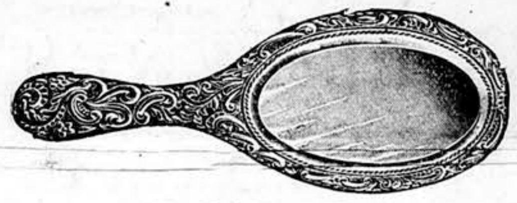
Silver back Hair Brush, Rs. 12.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 20.

Tortoiseshell Comb, Rs. 19.



Silver Back Mirror. Rs. 36.

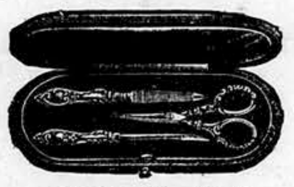


Silver Back Mirror, Rs. 36.

Silver and Plush Back Mirror Rs. 24.

Silver Toilet Bottle, Rs. 15.

Ink Stand Rs. 75.



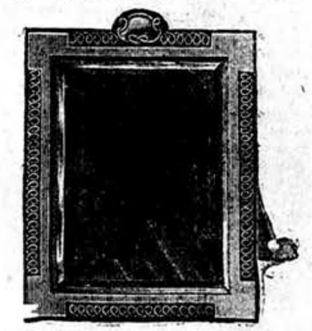
Manicure Set, Rs. 21

Manicure Set, Rs. 21.

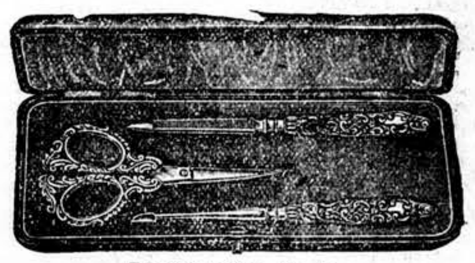
Manicure Set, Rs. 46.

Pair Silver Toilet Bottles in case, Rs. 35.

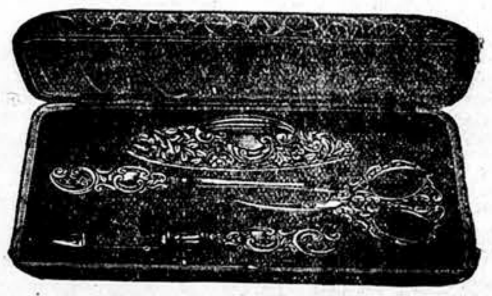
Silver and Plush Photo Frame Rs. 25



Silver and Plush Photo Frame. Rs. 25.



Manicure Set, Rs. 21.



Manicure Set, Rs. 33.

Silver Toilet Set, Rs. 80.

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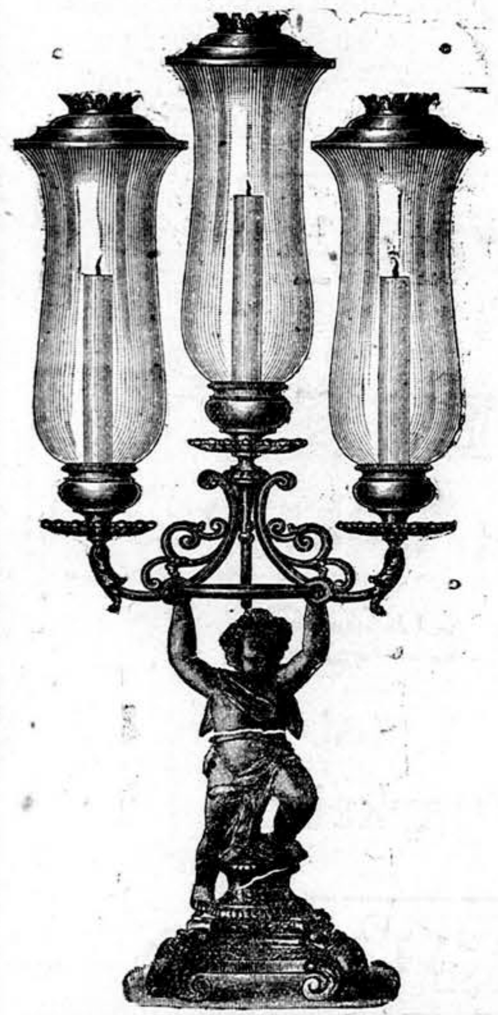

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LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE

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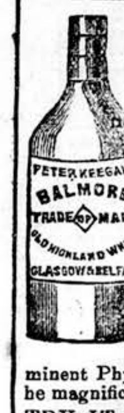

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